"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, warmer, southerly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market firm.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 90c; Corn, No. 2 mixed, 38c; oats, No. 2 red, 29c; cotton, middling, 6⅝c; butter, creamery, Western, 17c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.25.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday continued its consideration of the Hawaiian annexation resolutions. No business of importance was transacted in the House. —Page 3.

FOREIGN.—Evelyn Cecil, Conservative, a nephew of Lord Salisbury, was elected to Parliament in the Hertford division of Herts. Joseph Chamberlain, British Secretary of State for the Colonies, denies the rumors that he will resign. A vote of no confidence was passed in Cape Town against the Ministry, which had the indorsement of Cecil Rhodes. A typhoon at Port Arthur resulted in the drowning of 130 members of the crew of a Chinese torpedo boat destroyer. Nineteen Deputies and editors in Milan, Italy, have been sentenced to imprisonment for taking part in the recent riots.

Page ...

Many members of the Seventh Regiment are leaving the command and enlisting in the regiments now in service. So far twenty out of forty have been accepted for the Seventy-first Regiment, and a like number have signified their intention of enlisting. Lieut. Nesbit of Company B, Seventh Regiment, resigned last night. There was another clash between Capt. Stoddard and Col. Francis at the Seventy-first Regiment armory last night, in which the former won.

Page 3.

The Belgian Government offers a prize of 50,000f. ($9,650) for the invention of a match without phosphorus. The competition is open to all the world.

The subscriptions to the war bonds came no faster at the Sub-Treasury in this city yesterday. One authority placed the subscriptions at less than $100,000.

A man who declined to permit his name to be published subscribed $1,000 to the Soldiers and Sailors' Families' Protective Association and promised to give this amount monthly during the war.

Complaints were heard at Sea Girt, N. J., yesterday and the day before on account of the wholesale rejection of recruits by the army Surgeons. Gov. Voorhees sent a telegraphic protest to Washington.

Page 4.

The thirty-first annual State encampment of the New Jersey members of the Grand Army of the Republic opened at Long Branch.

Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey has refused to grant the warrant of extradition asked for by Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania in the Damanovitz-Mayer case.

Louis Brannenberg, a Jersey City saloonkeeper, accused his daughter of stealing $210 from him, whereupon she told the police he was operating an illicit still on his premises. An investigation followed and the still was found. Brannenberg was arrested.

Page 5.

In a storm at Roseland, N. J., three horses were killed and two men were stunned by lightning, which struck a shed in which they had taken shelter.

A number of members of the defunct New York Driving Club met and considered the advisability of forming a new club and establishing a new track.

Hamburg won the Swift Stakes at the Sheepshead track yesterday, giving a superb exhibition of fast running. The Rosebud Stakes were won by Onondaga's Pride in one of the closest finishes of the season.

The new branch of the Long Island Railroad from Great Neck to Fort Washington was formally opened. There was a celebration, at which President Baldwin and ex-Congressman W. Bourke Cockran spoke.

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The forty-fifth annual commencement of the College of the City of New York was held at Carnegie Music Hall.

The twentieth annual convention of the Music Teachers' National Association opened at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Diplomas were received by nearly 400 young women at the twenty-ninth annual commencement of the Normal College.

The disagreements of the New York County Republicans of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District came to a head last night when the Executive Committee of the district expelled its President, F. G. Hatfield, as well as E. J. Conway.

In the suits of Charles F. Holey and Paul Brown, seamen, against Capt. Merriman, counsel for the defendant offered judgments for $500 and $300, respectively, and the offer was accepted. This makes five judgments recorded against Capt. Merriman for cruelty.

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Of the 5,000,000 Havana cigars brought by the British steamer Myrtledene to this port only half a million are for the local market. The remainder go to England.

Page 12.

The Board of Revision of Assessments organized and listened to objections filed against the assessment lists.

Services in memory of Dr. John Blair Gibbs of this city, who was killed at Guantanamo, were held yesterday in Trinity Church.

Miss Sarita Stiles Wight and Dr. Robert Denniston of Dobbs Ferry were married yesterday in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Incarnation, the Rev. Dr. C. S. Olmsted officiating.

Argument was heard in the Supreme Court yesterday in the dispute of Controller Coler and Corporation Counsel Whalen over the payment of a judgment for $4,000 of the New York and Westchester Water Company.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers. —Page 2.
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THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

An area of high pressure, central on the South Atlantic Coast, covers the Middle Atlantic and Gulf States and the Ohio Valley. The pressure is low in the St. Lawrence Valley, the lake regions, and the Rocky Mountain districts, with a depression central in North Dakota. The barometer has fallen in the St. Lawrence Valley, the lake regions, and the Missouri Valley. The temperature is higher in all districts east of the Mississippi River and lower on the Rocky Mountain slope. Occasional showers are reported in New England, the Middle Mississippi Valley, and Rocky Mountain districts. The weather to-day will be fair and warmer in New England, the Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, and the lake regions. Showers may occur in the Upper Missouri Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—	1897.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	54	59	59
6 A. M.	55	60	61
9 A. M.	62	66	64
12 M.	68	73	71
3 P. M.	73	71	74
6 P. M.	70	72	73
9 P. M.	66	71	70
12 P. M.	65	68	67

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....67⅞
Weather Bureau.....64½
Corresponding date 1897.....67½
Corresponding date for last 20 years....70

The maximum temperature was 73 degrees, at 4 P. M., and the minimum 53 degrees, at 5 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 75 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 70 per cent.

FIRST FIGHT OF SHAFTER'S ARMY

Madrid Receives News of an Important Engagement.

SPANIARDS FORCED BACK

They Admit the Repulse, but Make a Claim of Victory.

LOSSES NOT REPORTED

The News Discredited in Washington Since Shafter and Sampson Have Not Confirmed It.

MADRID, June 23.—Cable dispatches received here from Admiral Cervera say the crews of the Spanish war ships at Santiago de Cuba have joined the land forces in order to take part in the defence of the city. He adds that the situation is critical, but a later dispatch declares that the Spaniards "have victoriously repulsed the enemy."

A dispatch from the Governor of Santiago de Cuba says:

"The attack on Siboney (Sabana?) and Daiquiri begun yesterday, continued until nightfall. The enemy was repulsed except on the left, at Daiquiri, where the Spaniards were obliged to retire in consequence of a flanking movement upon the part of the enemy, who landed several kilometers east of Daiquiri. The Spanish forces retired in good order into the mountains. Siboney and Berraco were destroyed by the American shells."

The Minister for War, Gen. Correa, it is announced, has received an official dispatch from Santiago de Cuba, announcing that "the Americans' first attack on Puenta Berraco has been repulsed after a hard-fought and bloody engagement."

Attack Commenced Wednesday.

Another official dispatch from Santiago de Cuba, dated to-day, says:

"The attack commenced yesterday. The enemy concentrated his landing forces in front of Puenta Barraco, lying eastward of our left flank, which extended for eight leagues along the coast."

An official dispatch received to-day from Havana says:

"The commander at Santiago de Cuba announces that the American squadron has commenced the bombardment, and is trying to disembark at Daiquiri and at Puenta Berraco. An American warship has shelled and destroyed a small wooden fort near Cienfuegos. Seven Spaniards were slightly wounded."

A later official dispatch from Havana, signed by Admiral Manterola, confirms the earlier announcement, and says:

"The Americans bombarded the battery at El Morro and the other batteries defending Santiago Bay from 7 o'clock until 11 in the morning."

This afternoon a semi-official note was issued "in order to avoid a misunderstanding," pointing out that "merely the Spanish left retired and took up a position in the mountains, owing to the Americans landing nine kilometers east of Daiquiri, where there were no Spanish troops, and endeavoring to outflank the Spaniards."

The note then points out that "this part of the country is very unhealthy and that yellow jack is rampant."

The Spanish official dispatches are announced to have created an "excellent impression" here, as indicating the "immense difficulties of the advance on Santiago de Cuba."

LONDON, June 24.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"The Government has received an additional dispatch from Cuba, not yet published, to the effect that Spanish reinforcements are being concentrated on Santiago."

No News in Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Up to 12:30 this morning neither the War nor the Navy Department had received any news from either the troops or the fleet in the vicinity of Santiago. The Navy Department had several messages during the evening from Admiral Sampson, but all of them related to purely routine matters of no interest to the public. Admiral Sampson made no reference to fighting or even to skirmishing, and his silence on that point, together with the fact that nothing has been received by the War Department from Gen. Shafter, is taken by the officials of both departments to mean that no engagement in the least way serious has occurred since the landing of the forces.

Puenta Berraco, one of the places mentioned in the Madrid dispatches, is situated a short distance from Daiquiri, where the United Statest roops landed Wednesday. It is nearer the coast and therefore more completely under the guns of the American fleet, from which it can be judged that it is highly improbable that the army has been repulsed, as announced in Madrid.

There is not a suggestion of apprehension or doubt, either with Secretary Alger or Gen. Miles, as to what the outcome will be when fighting does occur. They have made their plans well and they are confident that Gen. Shafter and his troops will be hammering at the gates of Santiago before long.

The impression here is that the Spaniards will make their strongest stand close to Santiago and the inner harbor within the range of protection of the guns of the big Spanish cruisers lying there. There is no doubt that until these ships are removed from the field of operations the campaign against Santiago will be conducted against odds. The guns of the ships command the hills over which our soldiers must go to attack the town and reach the bay, but Gen. Shafter soon will be able to bring his own artillery into play.

The naval officials here believe that when the time comes for an attack by land upon the town, Sampson will force his way into the harbor and take part in the engagement. They are satisfied that the wreck of the Merrimac does not completely block the channel, and say that if Sampson does not come in, the Spanish fleet is likely to make a desperate effort to get out. The mines are to be considered in such case, but it is believed that once Morro Castle is taken by the combined attack of the soldiers and fleet, these obstructions can be removed easily after the experience gained in Guantanamo Bay.

SHAFTER'S REINFORCEMENTS.

1,600 Men Start on the Yale and More to Follow on the Harvard—Gen. Miles May Go.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., June 23.—The auxiliary cruiser Yale, with the Third Michigan Regiment and one battalion of the Thirty-fourth Michigan, sailed from Old Point Comfort this evening at 6 o'clock for Santiago. The troops, to the number of 1,600, are in command of Gen. Duffield. Col. Boynton of the Thirty-third Regiment is second in command.

The men arrived from Washington by steamer early this morning. On arriving at Old Point the troops landed and marched into Fort Monroe, where they had breakfast. After dinner at 1 o'clock they again boarded the steamer, which took them alongside the Yale, to which they soon were transferred. A large crowd assembled to see the troops embark, and when the Yale weighed anchor and headed for the Capes, a mighty cheer went up from the soldiers and civilians on the Government pier.

The auxiliary cruiser Harvard will leave Old Point for Santiago Monday or Tuesday with another expedition.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Orders were issued to-day to the entire division, comprising the newly created command of Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry, for their speedy departure to reinforce Gen. Shafter at Santiago. Already the Thirty-third Michigan Regiment, and one battalion of the Thirty-fourth Michigan have started on this mission. To-day's orders cover the balance of Gen. Henry's command. It includes the remaining battalions of the Thirty-fourth Michigan and the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment. These will complete Gen. Duffield's command. The Third Virginia, which belongs to this brigade, will not go, as its equipment is incomplete. The orders also cover the entire brigade of Brig. Gen. Garretson, which includes the Sixth Illinois, Sixth Massachusetts, and Eighth and Ninth Ohio regiments.

The plan is to move all of Gen. Henry's division on the Harvard and Yale, these ships to make two round trips. The first trip will carry most, if not all, of Gen. Duffield's brigade. The War Department allows three days for the trip, two days to unload the troops, and three days to return to Newport News, making eight days. By that time Gen. Garretson's brigade will be at Newport News, ready to go on board the ships, and then will come the second trip, taking three days, with two days allowed for Gen. Garretson's troops to unload in Cuba.

Reports were current at the War Department to-day that Gen. Miles, commanding the army, would leave the city within the next two days. It was asserted also that he had asked to get into actual fighting by going to Cuba and there assuming command of the troops. This was contradictory to the reports circulated a few days ago that Gen. Miles would take command of the Puerto Rico expedition. When Gen. Miles's attention was drawn to the conflicting reports to-night he declined to discuss them. His long conference with Secretary Alger this afternoon lent some color to the reports that the General's future movements were under consideration.

THE LANDING AT DAIQUIRI.

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DAIQUIRI HARBOR, Cuba, June 22—5 P. M., via Kingston, Jamaica, June 23.—At 5 o'clock this afternoon 6,000 trained American soldiers are encamped in the hills in and around Daiquiri, and 10,000 more rest on their arms on board transports off shore, ready to join those who have debarked as soon as the available launches and small boats can carry them ashore.

Time and sea and weather were propitious for the army of invasion. The navy and the army co-operated splendidly, and as the big warships closed in on the shore to pave the way for the approach of the transports and then went back again, three cheers for the navy went up from the men on the troopships, and three cheers for the army rang from ship after ship as the troopships moved in to take their share in the hazardous game. It was war, and it was magnificent.

The Cuban insurgents, too, bore their share in the enterprise honorably and well. Five thousand of them, in mountain fastnesses and dark thickets or ravines, lay all last night on their guns watching every road and mountain path leading from Santiago de Cuba to Guantanamo. A thousand of them were within sight of Daiquiri, making the approach of the Spaniards under cover of the darkness an impossibility.

At 4 o'clock this morning the Cuban coast was wrapped in a soft mist like that of the dog days in Northern latitudes. Dull, leaden clouds lay on the Eastern horizon, and the color was reflected in the gray waters of the ocean, which gently undulated in the lazy breeze. Distant objects loomed dimly, but it was seen that many of the troopships that had been lying several miles in the offing had drawn in toward shore, while three or four warships lay menacingly near the harbor approach. All around the transports steam launches and small boats were bobbing like corks, affording the first indication of the undertaking on hand.

Troops Impatient to Land.

An hour later the sun was rising in the Eastern sky, touching the mountain tops with patches of light green and revealing the great semi-circle of troopships, some close to the coast line, others a mile distant, with their decks crowded with eager, expectant men, impatient to begin the first invasion by our army of a foreign country in half a century. From a position close to the harbor, where the New Orleans was lying with her great Armstrong guns trained on Daiquiri, tongues of lurid flame and black smoke were seen rising from the town, the inevitable consequence of war, and a sure sign that the Spaniards had gone, leaving a ruin behind them.

The Captain of the New Orleans shouted the news to the Associated Press dispatch boat, adding: "You had better keep off a little. You are in range. They have a rifle on the hill on the eastern side of Daiquiri."

There is a steep, rocky hill, known as Punta Daiquiri, rising almost perpendicularly at the place indicated. It is a veritable Gibraltar in possibilities of defense. From the staff at its summit the Spanish flag was floating defiantly at sunset last night, but it was gone this morning, and with it the small Spanish guard which had maintained the signal station. Between nightfall and dawn the Spaniards had taken the alarm and had fled the place, firing the town as they left. The flames were watched with interest from the ships. Two sharp explosions were heard. At first they were thought to be the reports of guns from Spanish masked batteries, but they proved to be due to explosions of ammunition in the burning buildings.

Three hours' waiting made the men on the transports impatient to get ashore and in action, and every move of the warships was watched closely by the soldiers. A little before 9 o'clock the bombardment of the batteries of Jaragua was begun by the ships of Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet. This was evidently a feint to cover the real point of attack, Jaragua being about half way between Daiquiri and Santiago de Cuba. The bombardment lasted about twenty minutes.

Daiquiri Shelled by Warships.

The scene then quickly shifted back to the great semicircle of the transport fleet before Daiquiri. At 9:40 o'clock the New Orleans opened fire with a gun that sent shells rumbling and crashing against the hillside. The Detroit, Wasp, Machias, and Suwanee followed suit, and soon the hillsides and the valleys seemed to be ablaze, as shot followed shot in quick succession amid the wild and excited cheering of the soldiers on the transports.

In five minutes the sea was alive with flotillas of small boats, headed by launches, speeding for Daiquiri dock. Some of the boats were manned by crews of sailors, while others were rowed by the soldiers themselves. Each boat contained sixteen men, every one in fighting trim and carrying three days' rations, a shelter tent, a gun, and 200 cartridges, ready to take the field on touching the shore should they be required to do so. The firing of the warships to cover the landing proved to be a needless precaution, as their shots were not returned and no Spaniards were visible.

Gen. Shafter, on board the Seguranca, closely watched the landing of the troops. Brig. Gen. Lawton, who had been detailed to command the landing party, led the way in a launch, accompanied by his staff, and directed the formation of the line of operations. The Eighth Infantry was the first regiment to land, followed by Gen. Shafter's old regiment, the First Infantry. Then came the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-second, Tenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and Twelfth Infantry in order, followed by the Second Massachusetts Regiment and a detachment of the Ninth Cavalry.

All Desired to be First.

The boats rushed forward simultaneously from every quarter, in good-natured rivalry to be the first, and their occupants scrambled over one another to leap ashore. As the boats tossed about in the surf breaking against the pier, getting ashore was no easy matter, and the soldiers had to throw their rifles on the dock before they could climb up themselves. Some hard tumbles resulted, but nobody was hurt. At the end of the pier the companies and regiments quickly lined up and were marched away.

Gen. Lawton threw a strong detachment for the night about six miles west, on the road to Santiago, and another detachment was posted to the north of the town, among the hills. The rest of the troops were quartered in the town, some of them being housed in the buildings of the Daiquiri Iron Company. Others of the troops were quartered in deserted houses, while others still preferred the shelter of their tents in the adjoining fields.

The morning's fire, it was seen, had destroyed the roundhouse, the repair shops, and several small dwellings. The town was deserted when the troops landed, but women and children soon appeared from the surrounding thickets, and returned to their homes. The sun-bronzed soldiers, in their slouch hats and service uniforms, quickly searched the buildings and beat up the thickets in search of lurking foes.

Then the advance guard marched into the unknown country beyond, with long, swinging strides and the alert bearing of frontier army men, ready to fight the Spaniards Sioux fashion or in the open wherever they could be found. The cheers of their comrades still waiting on the transports and of the bluejackets and the strains of "Yankee Doodle" from the bands on the troopships followed them as they disappeared from view over the hills of Daiquiri.

The landing was accomplished without loss of life, the only casualty being the wounding of an insurgent on the hills by a shell from one of our warships. He will lose his arm.

The insurgent troops at Daiquiri are commanded by Gen. Castillo, and are estimated to number 1,000 men.

CAMPAIGN PLANS OUTLINED.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Major Gen. Miles, commanding the army, expressed himself to-day as delighted with the successful execution of the strategic policy he adopted in arranging for the landing of Shafter's army of volunteers at Santiago.

"It was a plan," he said, "that required a month to work out, and it was eminently successful. Especially pleasing is the work performed by the Cuban forces in co-operating in the landing of our forces. The harassment of the enemy in the rear in such a way is always most demoralizing, and it contributes no small amount in the fruition of the project. Their work seems to have been well planned and finely carried out."

Gen. Miles referred in terms of praise to the work of getting a large amount of supplies into the Cuban camps and the placing of 1,000,000 cartridges in the hands of the insurgents, and paid a high tribute to the way in which the plan was executed.

One beneficial effect of the landing at Daiquiri will be to distract the attention of the Spanish from the harbor of Guantanamo. All the mines there probably having been removed and the forts that commanded the lower harbor having been silenced, with the disappearance of the Spaniards from the country surrounding the bay, the navy will be in full possession of what it has long wished for—an absolutely safe and land-locked harbor in which all of Sampson's fleet and the transports as well can find refuge from any West Indian cyclones.

Gen. Greely received a dispatch to-day from Lieut. Col. Allen of the Signal Service,

Continued on Page 2.

SPAIN MAY ASK PEACE

Agents Authorized to Ascertain the Popular Opinion.

EULALIA TO VISIT VIENNA

Member of the Royal Family Going on a Confidential Mission.

Prof. Salmeron, the Republican Leader, Attacks the Monarchy and the Government.

LONDON, June 24.—The Madrid correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"The Government, it is reported, has authorized its agents throughout the country to ascertain the opinion of the people as to the desirability of terminating the war. Señor Sagasta will announce the result after the Cortes is prorogued."

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily News says:

"I hear the Infanta Eulalia is going to Vienna on a confidential mission."

The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"The American landing at Santiago de Cuba has made little impression here. Nobody doubts the ability of the town to resist for a considerable time; while, even if it should be captured, matters will not be advanced much, as the concentration of the American efforts at Santiago will give Gen. Blanco time to complete his preparations for the main struggle.

"This change in the American plan of campaign, as shown in the Santiago expedition, is expected rather to prolong than to curtail the duration of the war. Regarding the prospects of peace, doubtless any solution consistent with National honor would be accepted, but the initiative must come from the outside. I cannot find the slightest indication that it will come from the Spanish Government."

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Prof. Salmeron, the Republican leader, in a bitter attack upon the Government, declared that the monarchy was to blame for all that had happened; and he warned the Ministers that if they suspended the Cortes justification would be afforded for the use of other means. His speech roused a tempest and the sitting was suspended."

MADRID, June 23.—The dispatches from Cuba were read in the Senate here to-day, whereupon the Senators made patriotic speeches.

Senator Navarro Rodrigo declared that Europe and the whole world was "committing the greatest and most horrible crime of lèse-humanité in allowing Spain to be crushed by brutal weight of numbers."

Continuing, the Senator dilated upon the grave danger to the Latin and Slav races, "if Europe tolerates Anglo-Saxon preponderance."

The budget was then adopted, which will permit the Government to suspend the sittings of the Cortes.

The newspapers talk of a possible change of Ministry next week.

SPANISH FOURS MUCH FIRMER.

Fractional Advances in the London and Paris Closing.

LONDON, June 23.—Spanish fours opened at 32⅞ and later declined to 32¾. Yesterday's closing price was 33⅛. They closed at 33⅜, a net gain of ½.

PARIS, June 23.—Spanish fours opened at 32 13-16, 5-16 lower than yesterday's closing. They closed at 33 5-16, a net gain of 3-16.

Business on the Bourse to-day opened hesitating and prices afterward hardened on rumors that M. Peytral had succeeded in forming a Cabinet. Rentes recovered on the bears covering. Spanish fours, after a decline, hardened. After the close of the Bourse they were quoted at 33 11-16, an advance of ⅜.

MADRID, June 23.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 60. Gold was quoted at 88.

BARCELONA, June 23.—Spanish fours are quoted at 59.40.

Spain's Boy King Confirmed.

MADRID, June 23.—King Alfonso was confirmed yesterday with great ceremony in the presence of the royal family, the Court dignitaries, the Cabinet Ministers, and the Grandees.

A Correspondent Jailed in Spain.

LONDON, June 24.—According to a special dispatch from Gibraltar it is reported there from San Fernando, near Cadiz, that the correspondent of The New York Herald has been thrown into prison.

FRANCE ANXIOUS FOR PEACE.

De Freycinet Says He Will Follow M. Hanotaux's Policy.

LONDON, June 24.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Mail, reporting an interview with M. Charles de Freycinet, who has accepted the Foreign Office portfolio in the Cabinet now being constructed by M. Paul Peytral, says:

"M. De Freycinet informed me that his policy respecting the Hispano-American war would be identical with M. Hanotaux's, and he added that he would adopt every friendly means to secure an early peace."

Big Fire in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 23.—A fire which started at 9:30 o'clock to-night, and is still burning, has destroyed Smead & Co.'s iron foundry, and is likely to destroy the Phoenix Hotel. Smead & Co.'s loss is about $250,000. It is believed there has been no loss of life.

Long Island Railroad.

Commencing June 24th, trains for Port Washington will leave E. 34th St. week days 6:20, 10:50 A. M., 4:20, 5:20, 6:20, 9:50 P. M. Sundays—9:20, 10:20 A. M., 2, 6 P. M.—Adv.

TALK OF HOBSON'S REWARD.

Fear that the Promotion Suggested for Him Would Work Injustice to Other Officers.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Representative Pearson, uncle of Naval Constructor Hobson, had another long interview to-day with Secretary Long respecting the reward of that hero. The Secretary is puzzled by the conflicting interests in this case. He intends to reward Hobson in accordance with the merits of his feat, but would like to do this without injustice to other meritorious officers.

A study of the naval register shows that if Hobson is advanced to the grade of Lieutenant Commander he will have received a greater reward than was ever known in the naval history of this country. Cushing got fifty-six numbers and gained one year and nine months' time in his record, but Hobson, it is calculated, if made Lieutenant Commander, will gain 344 numbers and 20 years in time. He will become senior officer of the navy in the course of about 15 years, and, owing to his youth, will retain that place no less than 20 years, something absolutely without precedent in the American Navy. These facts are being adduced by naval officers who are desirous of finding some other means of rewarding our naval heroes, which, while thoroughly satisfactory to them and their friends, will work no injustice to others.

As an instance of how the present practice works, the officers point to the fact that, for his splendid achievement at Manila, Dewey gained only ten numbers, while instead of a reward for his excellent management and seamanship in bringing the battleship Oregon successfully through one of the most remarkable cruises on record, Capt. Clark actually lost three numbers through the promotion over his head of officers engaged in the battle of Manila Bay. The case of Capt. Sigsbee of the ill-fated Maine is cited also, he having suffered the loss of several numbers, representing a year or two of naval service, through the Manila rewards.

SPANISH OFFICER INSULTED.

Lieutenant Blamed by His Superior for His Enforced Surrender Near Guantanamo.

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GUANTANAMO BAY, June 22, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 23.—Commander McCalla of the United States cruiser Marblehead, who is in charge of the United States naval station at Guantanamo Bay, received yesterday afternoon from the Spanish commander at Caimanera a reply to a polite note which he sent on Saturday, transmitting to the commander of the Spanish detachment a letter to the wife of a Spanish Lieutenant, who was captured at the battle of Cusco Mountain. The Spanish commander, in his reply, said the letter would be delivered and that the wife and family of the Lieutenant would be cared for. He then added a characteristic Spanish insult, to the effect that the Lieutenant's wife and family were guiltless "of the crime of surrendering to the Americans," and said that "seventeen Spaniards, with their officers, were ample to cut their way out of any force of Americans."

Commander McCalla turned the reply over to the Spanish Lieutenant, who wrote another missive to his senior officer, explaining the circumstances under which he had surrendered. He took occasion to reflect on the courage of those who had escaped, saying the Spanish retreat developed into a panic and that he tried to stay the retreat with his men, but, being surrounded, to prevent sacrifice of life he had surrendered his command.

TO STOP BLOCKADE RUNNING.

Sampson Sends Four Warships to Patrol the Cuban Coast and Cut Off Blanco's Supplies.

(Copyright, 1898, The Associated Press.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 22, via KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 23.—With the complete investment of Santiago de Cuba by land and by sea but a few days off, the Admiral has decided to strengthen the blockade of the large ports on the southern coast, westward of Santiago de Cuba. For three weeks the south coast west of Santiago, as far as Cape San Antonio, has been practically unprotected. The blockade has been continued in name only, with the result that it is known that quite a number of ships have run the blockade and that an immense quantity of provisions has been smuggled into Havana.

Most of the blockade runners have landed their cargoes under the lee of the Isle of Pines, and thence the provisions, &c., have been taken in small boats to Batabano, whence the railroad runs to Havana. This is the narrowest part of Cuba, being but thirty-five miles across, and thus the Spaniards have secured ample supplies. The majority of the blockade runners have gone out from Jamaica, and two of them at least are known to have made several trips.

Only last week the steamer Purissima Concepcion, flying the Spanish flag, took a cargo out of Kingston, ostensibly for Manzanillo, but probably for the Isle of Pines. The auxiliary cruiser Yosemite missed her by a few hours. The Purissima Concepcion carried, in addition to provisions, arms and ammunition. These cargoes were undoubtedly smuggled into the Spanish lines and will aid Capt. Gen. Blanco greatly in withstanding the siege.

The Admiral has now decided that blockade running must cease, and yesterday he dispatched four fast ships to patrol the coast from Cape Cruz to the Isle of Pines.

NAVAL MILITIA OFFICERS.

A List of Those to Command Coast Patrol Vessels.

Rear Admiral Erben yesterday forwarded to Washington a list of members of the Naval Militia who have been assigned to command vessels of the coast defense patrol fleet. The assignments are as follows:

Lieut. W. G. Ford, New York, to command the Sylvia; Lieut. R. P. Forshew, New York, to command the New Hampshire; Lieut. Max A. Orlopp, New York, to command the Elfrida; Lieut. Felton Parker, Connecticut, to command the Huntress; Lieut. A. H. Day, Connecticut, to command the Restless; Lieut. E. G. Bushland, Connecticut, to command the Viking; Lieut. George C. Stout, Pennsylvania, to command the ice boat Pennsylvania.

There are about ten officers of the regular service now commanding the boats of the coast defense patrol. They will be relieved of their commands as soon as their places can be supplied by officers of the Naval Militia, and they will be transferred to other vessels.

The following officers have been commissioned in the regular naval service from the Naval Militia:

New York—Ensign L. E. Tuzo, Ensign Freeman Bloodgood; Connecticut—Lieut. Edward B. Reynolds, Lieut. Daniel M. Goodrich, Lieut. Frank S. Cornwall, Lieut. Robert L. Hutchinson, Lieut. Nathaniel W. Bishop, Ensign Herman F. Guntz, Ensign Stephen D. Baker, Ensign Lewis F. Middleton, Ensign Lyman Root, Passed Assistant Engineer Amasa Trowbridge, Passed Assistant Engineer Frederick C. Spencer.

Heavy Shipments from Poland.

Carloads of Poland water arrive daily at the New York depot, 3 Park Place, near Broadway.—Adv.

SPAIN'S FLEET FOR MANILA

Sagasta Tells the Chamber that Camara's Squadron Is on the Way There.

NOW OFF THE COAST OF SICILY

A Palermo Newspaper Says that Seven Warships and Five Transports Went by the Island of Pantellaria.

LONDON, June 24.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Señor Sagasta informed the Chamber of Deputies to-day (Thursday) that Admiral Camara's squadron was on the way to the Philippines."

PALERMO, June 23.—The Giornale di Sicilia publishes a dispatch from the Island of Pantellaria, southwest of Sicily, announcing that Admiral Camara's squadron, consisting of seven warships, including three torpedo boats and convoying five transports, passed there on Tuesday, June 21, going in the direction of Suez.

SPANISH FLEET NOT FEARED.

Reports of Alarm on the Pacific Coast Probably Exaggerated.

WASHINGTON, June 23. — California members of Congress do not share the feeling of irsecurity represented as prevailing in California in consequence of the report that the Spanish fleet is on the way to the Pacific. The impression here is that the anxiety on the Pacific Coast is not great, and that the reports concerning the fears of timid persons are somewhat exaggerated.

"Until Spain manifests the first sign of enterprise," said a Democratic member of the House from California, "we shall not be much worried about the possible devastation of our coast by Spanish cruisers. From what I am able to learn at the Navy Department, the Spanish Minister of Marine has employment for all the vessels he can find to protect his own coast. If Spain had ships to spare, and coal to make steam, the ships would be going to Cuba or to Manila, to hold on to what Spain has already. Before any of her ships could get well on the way to the Pacific Coast, word could be sent to Dewey, and if the case was regarded as serious, he might spare some of his vessels to protect us for a few weeks."

Naval officers consider the coal supply question the one that Spain cannot meet in undertaking to relieve Manila or to ravage the coast of California or of New England. Steaming at their highest speed across the Atlantic, in order to get to New England quickly and escape pursuit, the fleetest Spanish cruiser would be about out of coal on her arrival out. In a few days after the hostile vessels had appeared the New York and the Brooklyn could be borrowed from Admiral Sampson to hunt the Spaniards back to Cadiz. It is the general naval opinion that the danger from Spanish visitation is over.

A GERMAN STORY FROM MANILA.

BERLIN, June 23.—The relations between the Americans and the rebels at Manila are strained, says a dispatch from Shanghai to the Frankfort Zeitung.

It is said that the Americans "express regret that the Washington Government armed the rebels, contrary to Admiral Dewey's advice."

GERMAN LANDING DENIED.

State Department Officials Discredit the Report that Her Troops Are Holding Manila.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The reports that Germany has landed a naval force at Manila is discredited in the most positive manner at the State Department and in the best-informed diplomatic quarters. It is looked upon as a part of the persistent foreign propaganda inspired from Madrid, which for weeks has been seeking to stir up animosity between the United States, Germany, France, and other countries.

That the report is purely conjectural is shown from the fact that there is no cable communication out of Manila, and even Admiral Dewey, who holds the shore end of the cable, has not been heard from in some days. The authorities here take strong grounds in maintaining that the good faith of Germany cannot be questioned in view of the definite statements from the German Foreign Office and from the German Ambassador to the State Department. These have said with the utmost positiveness that Germany was not only maintaining the strictest neutrality, but that any reports of ulterior motives on her part were unwarranted and were a reflection upon the good faith with which that empire deals with the outside world.

The officials here regard such assurances as conclusive, and they will not even entertain the idea that the presence of German ships in Manila Harbor is a menace. As long as there is no overt act or menace, the authorities here will make no presumption of an overt act, but will rely absolutely on the assurances Germany has given voluntarily. In some quarters it is suggested that such a serious condition of affairs might arise at Manila as to lead the foreign naval commanders to land forces for strictly police duty. But it is said by officials that no such condition has arisen thus far, and that there is every evidence that Admiral Dewey is strong enough to maintain order and protect the lives and property of all parties concerned.

In any event, it is pointed out, the landing of a foreign force would be solely for policing purposes, in case an insurgent raid threatened a wholesale massacre, and such police protection would be temporary and quite distinct from a well-defined Government policy to secure territory in the Philippines. Aside from the reliance placed on the voluntary friendly assurances of Germany, the officials are confident that the tact and foresight of Admiral Dewey will successfully maintain the interests of this Government and at the same time avoid foreign entanglements.

AGUINALDO HELPING DEWEY.

Not to Attack the Inner City of Manila Until Americans Arrive.

LONDON, June 23.—The Manila Railroad Company, having offices in this city, has received a cable message, saying that though the Philippine insurgents have captured all but the inner city of Manila, they are respecting property and are refraining from looting.

A London agent of the insurgents claims to have information that Gen. Aguinaldo

has made a compact with Rear Admiral Dewey not to attack the walled city until the American troops arrive, when the Americans and the insurgents will co-operate.

CHINA AND THE ZAFIRO.

Her Minister Says She Was Not Ordered Away on Acount of Hostility to the United States.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The Chinese Minister was among the callers at the State Department to-day, and it was inferred that the visit had reference to the action of China in ordering the dispatch boat Zafiro of Admiral Dewey's fleet away from Chinese waters. The Minister feels confident there is some misapprehension over the action toward the Zafiro. He says China has the most friendly feeling for the United States, and that the Government certainly would take no action prejudicial toward this country unless it was necessary in the maintenance of strict neutrality.

He thinks the only trouble that may have arisen is due to the question of authority over certain territory surrounding Hongkong. Efforts have been making for some time to extend the British territory contiguous to Hongkong. The Minister thinks the uncertainty over this territory may have given rise to some question as to the right of the Zafiro to remain in one of the ports of this debatable country. At all events, China does not want the incident to be taken as an evidence of ill-will.

The technical reason for the expulsion of the Zafiro, however, would be sufficient, it is believed, if she undertook to take on supplies for Dewey's squadron at a Chinese port. Neutrality laws prohibit a belligerent vessel from returning to the same port in a neutral country within three months, and the Zafiro has made, as a matter of fact, several trips back and forth from Manila to the mainland. The British Government in one case was obliged to direct that the ship should not be allowed to take aboard supplies for the fleet, or anything beyond a few luxuries for the officers.

In reply to the suggestion coming from an English source at Hongkong that the United States should acquire a coaling station on the Chinese mainland with or without the consent of China, it is said here in high official circles that the United States at any time since the outbreak of the Chinese-Japanese war might have acquired such a right from the Chinese Government upon making the request. Moreover, it is intimated that during Secretary Gresham's administration of the State Department the Chinese Government, without awaiting a request of this kind, let it be known to our Government that it would not object to its acquirement of a coaling station. No effort was made, however, to act upon this intimation, the officials scarcely realizing the extent to which the seizure of Chinese coast territory was to be carried within a few years, and not desiring to initiate the partition of China.

The Monadnock and Nero Sail.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—The coast defense monitor Monadnock sailed for Manila via Honolulu this afternoon. The collier Nero, which will accompany the Monadnock, went out first. The warship followed in a few minutes. Men on the Monadnock think that she will make the trip to Manila in about twenty-three days.

Germans Permitted to Land.

LONDON, June 24.—The Washington correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"Dr. von Holleben, the German Ambassador to the United States, has arranged for the landing of German marines at Manila to protect the German Consulate, if necessary, with American permission."

ROAD MAKING IN CUBA.

Brig. Gen. Roy Stone Has Prepared a Manual for the Troops on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Brig. Gen. Roy Stone, now on the staff of Major Gen. Miles, has prepared a manual for the use of troops operating in Cuba, covering the most expeditious means of cutting military roads through the tangled tropical vegetation, swamps, and underbrush through which the American army must push its way. Gen. Stone was the road expert of the Agricultural Department, but on the breaking out of the war Secretary Alger asked that he be assigned to the military service, with a view to making his expert knowledge available in road building through Cuba.

He has made a study of Cuban soil, vegetation, and timber growth, and, besides having a personal acquaintance with the country, he has collected a large number of photographs and maps, which show in detail the topography and vegetation of the island. With this material in hand, Gen. Stone has framed his manual for military roads in Cuba, which has within the last few days been distributed to commanding officers for their guidance.

In opening roads through Cuba Gen. Stone makes good use of the guava tree or bush, which grows in luxurious abundance throughout the island. He gives diagrams by which this is to be cut and the boughs bound upward, making a compact roll, about the size of a small log. These guava bundles, known as fascines, are laid lengthwise, one row of bundles lapping over another, like shingles. There are successive layers of these bound together, making a serviceable roadway strong enough for troops, and even for field ordnance. The manual lays down the following general plan for Cuban road making:

"If the road is an important one, it should have about sixteen feet of travelway, and, to allow for ditches on either side, the ground should be cleared at least thirty feet wide. Running through a wooded country, the advance or clearing party should be equipped with axes, machetes, bush scythes, and a few forks, and should be instructed to cut and clear away all vines, weeds, and small undergrowth, and to blind up into bundles all small bushes less than an inch in diameter at the ground, these bundles to be kept for repairs of roads. If there is heavy timber, the second gang, equipped with axes and saws, will chop out all trees, leaving the roadway at the ground, and saw the trees into such lengths as will allow the logs to be hauled or rolled off the roadway."

It is then provided that the third gang, equipped with axes, hatchets, and twine, shall cut the bushes and make the fascines or bundles to be used in the roadbed. The fascines are placed lengthwise, butt end forward, and over them is a covering of earth about three inches deep. Each additional layer of fascine has a layer of earth. The roadbed is so laid as to be solid in itself, with ditches on each side and with an easy slope so that a wagon may be driven off without upsetting. In crossing low, swampy ground a layer of poles or canes is first laid lengthwise of the road and the fascines on top. While these bush roads might seem insecure, they are, as a matter of fact, more solid than an ordinary corduroy road, the bundles of bushes being crowded together with crowbars until they lie with the solidity of baled hay.

Gen. Stone's manual also gives directions for grubbing out timber where excavations are to be made, for making sluiceways, and for the improvement of sandy roads. Sugar cane, which is abundant in many parts of Cuba, is suggested as one of the best layers for improving the sandy roads. The cane is laid upon the surface and covered with about two inches of sand with alternate layers upward. Another Cuban growth utilized for this purpose is the palm tree. The fibre from the bark of this tree makes one of the best materials for improving sandy roads. Warning is given against the use of pine needles, as they work to the surface and are liable to be burned off.

The manual is illustrated by a number of diagrams, which show in detail how these military highways through Cuba can be best constructed.

British Consul to Quit Havana.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The British Consul at Havana, Mr. Gollan, who has so well protected such American interests in Havana as were necessarily left in his care, is to quit Havana for home on leave. He has been a long time in Havana continuously, and has been under much strain lately. During his absence Mr. Jerome, Vice Consul, will assume charge of the Consulate along with the care of American interests.

It was in justness and lucidity of definition that Noah Webster's genius was most conspicuous; and all later revisions, of which Webster's International Dictionary is the latest, have retained a solid substratum of his work while following his method upon the new material of the language.—Adv.

PUERTO RICO AFFAIR NEXT

Preparations for the Invasion of That Island Going Forward Steadily.

SANTIAGO MUST FALL FIRST

Strengthening of Shafter's Army as Necessary to the Second Expedition as to the Work Now in Hand.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—There is no relaxation of energy in the preparations for the invasion of Puerto Rico. Even if the army now at Santiago should capture that city in much less time than is expected, the preparations made to strengthen Gen. Shafter's army would by no means have been wasted. Every preparation made for Santiago will be good for Puerto Rico, in view of the policy decided on of transferring the troops now in Cuba to the lesser island as soon as the reduction of Santiago is accomplished.

For this reason the work of forwarding an additional force to Gen. Shafter is going ahead as if there were no doubt that it will be needed. Gen. Miles contends that it will be just so much the better if Gen. Shafter can take the city before more troops reach him, but he is taking no chances on that remote possibility. His idea is to give Gen. Shafter more men than he needs, knowing that if they are not wanted at Santiago they will be available just that much sooner for the invasion of Puerto Rico.

The reinforcements going to Gen. Shafter will not consist alone of the 4,500 men of Brig. Gen. Henry's new division, who are under orders to proceed to Santiago from Camp Alger, and the first of whom sailed to-day on the auxiliary cruiser Yale. There being no accommodations for horses on the Yale, the commander of that vessel notified the War Department that the officers would have to leave their horses behind. Peremptory orders were issued by Capt. Crowninshield of the Bureau of Navigation to make room for six horses for the regiment on board the Yale, and that number was taken. The other horses belonging to the command will be shipped to Tampa to be taken from there to Santiago on board transports fitted up for conveying cavalry.

Recruits for the regular army regiments already in Cuba are being hurried to Tampa from Atlanta, where they are mobilized, and they will go forward to join their regiments on the next fleet of transports. Just when these transports will sail is not known. The impression is strong here that some, if not all, of the transports now at Santiago will return to Tampa for a second load of troops, pending the inability of the department to secure new vessels. There will be no let-up, however, in the effort to secure additional transports, as they will be needed for Puerto Rico as soon as the Santiago affair is over.

ENGAGEMENT OFF SAN JUAN?

MADRID, June 23.—A dispatch just received here from San Juan de Puerto Rico says:

"An American cruiser appeared off the harbor and the cruiser Isabella, a gunboat, and the Terror sallied out to attack her. The American withdrew immediately. One Spaniard was killed and three were wounded."

OCEAN LINERS OFFERED.

Several of the ocean steamers may soon be taken as transports and be used to take the army of invasion to Puerto Rico. Among the vessels that are said to have been offered to the Government are the Adriatic of the White Star Line, the City of Rome of the Anchor Line, and the Fuerst Bismarck of the Hamburg-American Line. The Fuerst Bismarck is the only one of these that is in port now.

At the offices of the White Star and Anchor Lines the representatives of the companies yesterday declined either to deny or confirm the rumor.

At the Hamburg-American Line it was admitted that the company was willing to charter certain steamers to the Government, but that the trouble was the Government insisted that the line furnish the crew and provisions. This, it was said, it was impossible to do, as the men employed by the company are Germans.

At the North German Lloyd Line it was admitted that some of the vessels owned by that company were at the disposal of the Government, but which vessels these were Manager Schwab's representative declined to say.

The Naval Board on Auxiliary Vessels is looking for a vessel suitable for a distilling ship. The ship must be between 4,000 and 5,000 tons dead weight, 160 pounds steam pressure, and with 200 feet of grate surface.

Major Summerhayes yesterday inspected the Wilson-Furness-Leyland Line steamer Alexandra with a view to chartering her as a transport. This vessel was built only last year, and has splendid accommodation for troops and can carry horses and all the necessary supplies. She can steam at the rate of 15 knots an hour.

The recently purchased Panama has been turned over to Major Summerhayes. She will be taken to the Erie Basin to-day to be put in the dry dock and fitted out either as a transport or a supply ship.

White Court-Martial Adjourned.

The court-martial of Civil Engineer U. S. G. White has been adjourned until July 6. This adjournment was granted on the application of the accused engineer, who said that he had not engaged counsel to defend him and had received a copy of the charges and specifications only on Wednesday, so that he had not had time to prepare a defense. His request for an adjournment was telegraphed to Washington and the request was granted.

SUPPLIES FOR THE ARMY.

Bids were opened at the Quartermaster's Department in the Army Building yesterday for 100,000 pairs of brown canvas leggings, which are to be furnished as soon as possible. Bids were also opened for 500 halters.

Bids will be opened to-day for a large quantity of veterinary supplies. The articles wanted include 2,400 ounces of carbolic acid, 300 gallons of alcohol, 300 gallons of ammonia, 200 pounds of camphor, 1,200 pounds of cosmoline, 800 pounds of spirits of ether, 4,000 pounds of flaxmeal, 400 pounds of ginger, 1,600 ounces of glycerine, 2,000 pounds of chloride of lime and 200 of sponges.

The department will ship at once 4,000 canvas uniforms to Tampa and 3,100 blouses to Jacksonville. A large shipment of shoes, tents, underclothes, hammocks and shirts will be made in a few days. These articles will be distributed at Jacksonville and Tampa.

Uniforms for Second Call Troops.

ALBANY, June 23.—Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast to-day received a dispatch from the War Department at Washington stating that as soon as he furnished that department with the names of the Quartermasters of the regiments to be furnished by the State under the second call uniforms and equipments for the men would be forwarded by the War Department at once. The Governor and the Adjutant General have not as yet decided what State troops or organizations of citizen volunteers will be used to make up this State's quota under the second call.

The Hospital Ship Relief.

The hospital ship Relief will begin to take on her coal and other supplies probably on Monday, and it is hoped she may be ready to sail by next Thursday, when she will go to Cuba. More than 100 patients can be accommodated on the Relief, and when in service she will be one of the finest hospital ships in existence.

FIRST FIGHT OF SHAFTER'S ARMY

Continued from Page 1.

in charge of the cable station established at Playa del Este, Cuba. Col. Allen will make Playa del Este the cable base, but in addition to this a military cable line will be stretched from that point westward along the coast to the headquarters of Gen. Shafter. By this shore loop Gen. Shafter will be brought into direct cable communication with the War Department. Col. Allen is now hurrying forward preparations in this direction. He has all the material necessary for the shore loop, with instruments and operators ready to work the line as soon as the army headquarters are fixed.

It is not quite clear thus far at what point Gen. Shafter and his main body of troops have established their base. The official dispatches to the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy spoke of a landing at Daiquiri, and a demonstration at Cabanas. Other official messages stated that the landing was going on simultaneously at two points, with a view to making an assault on Santiago in the front and rear. The press dispatches also speak of Juragua as a probable point of landing.

At whatever one of these points Gen. Shafter takes up his base, the military telegraph lines will connect him with Playa del Este, and thence with the War Department. Being strictly a military line, the cable from headquarters to Playa del Este will not be open for commercial business, although the authorities will be disposed to give the press such facilities as are possible under the circumstances. Most of the unofficial messages, however, will have to be handled from Playa del Este in order to avoid glutting the military loop.

Facilities for Army Movements.

Army officers were intently scanning the map of the country around Santiago today with a view of locating the troops and fixing their formation on the eve of the advance. Daiquiri is about fifteen miles due east from the mouth of Santiago Harbor. A small river runs inland at that point, affording additional facilities for landing. The map shows a road direct from Daiquiri to the entrance of Santiago Harbor and thence along the head to the City of Santiago. Besides this road a railroad starts a few miles west of Daiquiri, circling along the coast up to the mouth of Santiago Harbor.

Juragua, the other point mentioned in the dispatches, is midway between Daiquiri and Santiago Harbor. It also has a small stream, giving additional facilities for landing, and the railroad appears to take its start along the coast from that point. Back of this railroad and highway the interior shows mountainous formations, which would make the progress of an army difficult. It appears evident from an examination of the army map that Gen. Shafter's troops at Daiquiri or Juragua will move westward along the highway, perhaps utilizing the railroad, and thus approaching Santiago from the southeast.

Distinct from this landing, which is east of Santiago harbor, it seems evident that at least a part of Gen. Shafter's force will land west of the harbor, thus allowing an attack on Santiago from the northwest. The dispatch says that a demonstration was made against Cabanas, which is shown on the military map to be a small place just west of Santiago Harbor, and not more than two or three miles from the mouth. Further to the west is Aserradero, where Gens. Rabi and Garcia have a large force of Cuban troops.

Operations West of Santiago.

It is clearly inexpedient for this Cuban force to make the inland circuit clear around Santiago and form a junction with Gen. Shafter to the easst of Santiago Harbor. Their natural base, therefore, will be to the west, at Aserradero, co-operating with such of Shafter's troops as land to the west of the harbor. A road runs from Aserradero to Cabanas. No road is shown along the west line of Santiago Harbor, and the march of the American and Cuban troops making the assault on the west side of the city may be slow and laborious.

Besides the military map, the War Department has a large amount of confidential material showing the landings and roads in the present field of operations. These include large photographs of Daiquiri. One of the photographs shows Daiquiri as a scattered group of huts on the edge of a rugged declivity running down to the ocean. Huge boulders cover the rising ground, apparently making travel back of the town impossible. Another picture shows extensive tramways, elevated freight tracks, and the elaborate plant of a large mining concern. This plant seems to assure facilities for handling the heavy artillery when it is taken ashore.

CO-OPERATION OF CUBANS.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—A delayed dispatch, written at Santiago on Monday and received here to-day, says Garcia and his men were in camp about eighteen miles west of the city. He had 1,200 men immediately with him, 500 more east of the city, and about 4,000 north of the city. Garcia, the dispatch says, had 1,000 men opposed to Gen. Luque of the Spanish army on the road leading to the large garrison at Holguin, and some of Garcia's pickets were stationed on the road to Manzanillo.

On Monday it was expected that Gen. Luque's command would try to reach Santiago. To do so it would have to march sixty-five miles over a bad road, harassed by insurgents. Despite the efforts of the Spanish commanders, the United States officials in charge of the forces at Santiago did not think the garrison at Manzanillo could possibly effect a junction with the main body. At Manzanillo the force is estimated at 10,000. There are 15,000 regulars and 3,000 volunteers at Santiago, these figures being the estimates of the commanders of our forces there. The men at Santiago are limited in supplies and are being kept on half-rations.

Cubans Under Good Discipline.

The Cubans co-operating with the United States forces are half-naked, but are well armed and under good discipline. They fought well at Guantanamo. The Cubans are enthusiastic over the arrival of the troops. There will be 10,000 of them to put at the disposal of the United States after the City of Santiago has been stormed. A majority of the insurgents are negroes. They need many articles of comfort and necessity, and especially shoes and quinine.

Gen. Garcia, just prior to the landing of the troops, received a cablegram from the War Department at Washington, practically giving him instructions as to what to do with his forces. It notified him, among other things that 1,000 Cubans were to attack the rear of the Spanish force at Daiquiri on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. The work, according to later dispatches, was performed.

That the landing of the army was the execution of a carefully arranged plan is shown by the dispatches received by Gen. Garcia from the officials at Washington. Under date of June 2, twenty days before the work was actually accomplished, a letter was received by Gen. Garcia in which it was suggested to him that our forces would be materially assisted if he would have as large a force as possible in the vicinity of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. Gen. Garcia immediately made plans to carry out this project.

Instructions Sent to Garcia.

Instructions were sent to him through Col. Hernandez, the Cuban officer who was sent to Washington as the bearer of official dispatches, and who took dispatches back to the Cuban forces as to the use of signals, and Col. Hernandez explained the system to be employed. Information was communicated by this means from Garcia's camp to the United States Navy, and to the army on the latter's arrival. Gen. Garcia was also urged to drive in and harass any Spanish troops near or in Santiago de Cuba, and to prevent reinforcements coming to the Santiago garrison. Meanwhile general advice was given in the dispatches from the Washington Government that it would be best for Garcia, pending the arrival of the army from the United States, to seize and hold any commanding positions either east or west of Santiago, with a view to the advantage that these points might afford to our artillery.

Col. Hernandez arrived at Garcia's camp on June 6 and delivered the official messages, as well as information he had received otherwise. Garcia was pleased with the suggestions, and gave orders that the policy outlined by the United States authorities be carried out. Measures were taken immediately to concentrate the forces of the insurgents at the points indicated, and a portion of Garcia's army was soon at the rendezvous. The men in the insurgent camps, though disappointed at the failure of our armies to arrive promptly, maintained excellent discipline and kept a sharp watch for the appearance of the enemy.

As soon as the United States troops were disembarked Garcia's subordinates were instructed to place themselves under the orders of the commander of the United States forces. Garcia reported in regard to Santiago that that city was well fortified and that there were advanced intrenchments. He expressed the belief, however, that a good position for the artillery could be taken, as had been mapped out in Washington and communicated to him.

SITUATION IN SANTIAGO.

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IN GEN. GARCIA'S CAMP, NEAR SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 22, (via Kingston, Jamaica, June 23.)—A Cuban who left the city of Santiago de Cuba on Monday night arrived at Gen. Garcia's camp on Tuesday morning with accurate maps of the harbor and the earthworks surrounding it. The ships of Admiral Cervera have moved from the positions they were in three days ago, and they now lie in almost a circle, surrounding a small island and lighthouse about half-way up the four-mile harbor. The armored cruiser Cristobal Colon, which is uninjured, lies to the west, commanding with her port battery the narrow neck of the harbor, while the Vizcaya, also uninjured, lies to the east, her starboard battery looking down upon the same neck.

Both of the Spanish torpedo boats are temporarily injured, one having been struck by fragments of the shells that sunk the Reina Mercedes, and the other having her boiler-tubes and engines in course of repair. The most important statement made was, in substance, that the torpedo boats have not, since their arrival here, made any attempt to leave, being unable to do so. The ships have only half their supplies of coal, although some coal arrived by overland route two weeks ago.

The shell that sunk the Reina Mercedes was fired during the first bombardment by the Massachusetts, under the command of Commodore Schley. Beyond this loss, and the quite large loss of life, there was little or no damage done. The earthworks were disturbed and one smooth-bore gun was dismounted on the west battery. Seven new guns are being put up facing the sea, three of which, on the west, are ship's guns of the six-inch rapid-fire variety. Automatic guns of all descriptions, it appears, are being dismounted from the ships and mounted on the earthworks surrounding the city. A new line of trenches has been dug about a mile and a half from the city.

The Spanish soldiers known as the regular troops and the crews of the warships are on half-rations, and no rations or supplies are furnished to the local Spanish forces, numbering about 3,000 men. They are compelled to forage for themselves. The spirit of discontent, it seems, is widespread among the Spanish troops, and an uprising in Santiago de Cuba is feared. There is an absolute lack of drugs in the city.

A MESSAGE TO THE JUNTA.

Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma, the Cuban delegate, was put into a particularly happy frame of mind yesterday, by the receipt of a message direct from Garcia's command, by the cable now under American censorship off Playa del Este. The message was in eighty-two Spanish words, and, translated, read as follows:

Playa del Este, June 22, 1898.
Tomas Estrada Palma, New York:
We are at Guantanamo Position taken from enemy Playa Este. Fought with 200 Americans and 50 Cubans against 450 Spaniards; completes rout; enemy's flight shameful. Captured 18 prisoners; one officer. Sixty dead, 16 wounded; 2 officers killed. On our part 2 killed, 3 wounded. We captured 28 Mauser rifles and 3,000 cartridges.
To-day forces of Gen. Robi and Brig. Castillo, with eight American vessels, took Daiquiri. Spaniards set fire to town on retreating. Sixteen thousand American troops disembarked at Daiquiri. Gen. Garcia is on board cruiser New York. Col. LABORDE.

The following reply was sent to Col. Laborde by Gen. Palma:

Cuban delegation cordially congratulates American and Cuban forces on splendid triumph at Guantanamo and Daiquiri.

The messages were handled by the United States and Haiti Telegraph and Cable Company and are the first exchanged by cable between the patriots in Cuba and their supporters in the United States since the commencement of the revolt against Spanish rule in the island.

RELIEF FOR SAMPSON'S MEN.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Surgeon Gen. Van Reypen of the navy has received a number of letters from his officers on board the ships of Admiral Sampson's Squadron testifying to the gratefulness and appreciation with which the delicacies sent for the sick and wounded have been received. These delicacies, which were made up of fruits of various kinds and other articles, were purchased with the contributions received by the Surgeon General from associations throughout the country which have been raising funds for that purpose. A sample of the many letters received is the following from Surgeon Gen. M. H. Simons of the Iowa, dated June 15, in acknowledgment of stationery for the men and fruits for the sick:

"If the ladies who sent them could see how they are appreciated by the poor fellows who have had nothing of the kind for nearly two months, during which time they have been continuously aboard ship in a temperature of between 80 and 90 degrees, they would understand better than I can tell them how refreshing the fruits are and how grateful all are for the angelic thoughtfulness which prompted the sending."

Capt. Evans of the Iowa made the following indorsement on this letter:

"Dr. Simons has stated it very mildly. Being for the moment one of the sick ones, I can feelingly testify, and do most willingly and gratefully express my thanks and those of my ship's company for the delightful presents."

A letter from Surgeon Thomas H. Streets of the Solace says that that ship arrived at Guantanamo on the 13th inst., just in time to take aboard the marines who had been wounded in the battle at that place. Afterward the ship went to the vessels of the squadron and collected their sick. There were only nine sick men in the entire squadron. Subsequently the Solace returned to Guantanamo and took on board the insurgents who had been wounded in the fight.

Surgeon Streets in this letter takes occasion to express the grateful appreciation of the medical corps for the pajamas given to the ship through Mrs. Francis H. Catlin of Morristown, N. J. They were particularly serviceable, he says, for the use of the wounded marines.

To Warn Our Ships of Storms.

ST. LOUIS, June 23.—Dr. Frankenfield, local observer of the United States Weather Bureau, to-day received notice from Washington asking for volunteers from among the men of that department to go to South American waters and establish stations. It is the purpose of the Government to have these men observe the weather conditions at points about the Caribbean Sea in order that our war vessels may be warned in time of the coming of the terrific storms that rage in those waters at this time of the year. Married men are barred from the service.

Mail for the Men at Santiago.

KEY WEST, June 23.—A United States steamer will sail to-morrow afternoon for the Province of Santiago de Cuba, carrying mail for the military and naval forces operating on the south coast of Cuba. As soon as possible a regular service will be established between that province and Key West. The mail sacks will close at noon to-morrow, and the local office will accept matter stamped at domestic rates. Several tons of mail matter from the North, addressed to soldiers, will go on the steamer.

Fresh Beef for the Army.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—It has been determined that Tampa is not to be abandoned as a base for Cuban operations, as a result of the establishment of camps at Fernandina and Miami. Commissary Gen. Eagan will make it the headquarters of the fast ferry service which he expects to establish for the conveyance of frozen beef to the army in Cuba. The present plan is to have three swift ships fitted up with full refrigerator outfits and keep them going between Tampa and the army's base, wherever it may be in Cuba, so as to keep the troops supplied with fresh beef as if they were at home.

This will be the first time in the history of warfare when the feat of provisioning an army in a foreign country with refrigerated meat has been undertaken, but the Commissary General is confident that it can be done if he can get the ships. Up to the close of office hours to-day the ships were still not forthcoming.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

NEW ELECTION LEGISLATION.

Republican County Committee's Delegates Call on Gov. Black in Regard to It.

ALBANY, June 23.—A four-hour conference was held here to-day between Gov. Black and six of the committee of eight of the New York Republican County Committee, which was appointed to wait on him and present the views of that organization on the New York City election legislation, which is to be enacted at the coming extraordinary session of the Legislature.

The committee was headed by Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg, and consisted of Abraham Gruber, George R. Bidwell, Frederick S. Gibbs, Charles H. Murray, and John Sabine Smith. The committee presented to the Governor individually and collectively their views on the situation, and were of the opinion that it was impossible to divorce the control of elections from the police force of New York City without rearranging the police force.

Although many plans were submitted by them to the Governor, none seemed to fit the situation exactly.

Gov. Black favors the creation of a bipartisan election bureau for the greater city, but there are many constitutional stumbling blocks in the way of such an act.

When it is decided that such a scheme is impracticable, the Governor will favor a general bi-partisan bureau of election law, affecting all the cities in the State.

This was the position of the Governor before the New York committee called on him to-day, and this was his position after their departure.

The Governor will not issue the call for the extra session until some bill has been decided upon by the members of the Legislature and those whose opinions are valuable in the framing of legislation, which will meet the situation exactly.

Democratic State Committee.

Elliot Danforth, the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, said yesterday that he would call a meeting of that body some time during the latter part of next month to decide on the date and place for holding the State Convention. It is said that it has been practically decided that the convention will be held in Saratoga the last week in August or the first week in September.

MERRY WAR OF CHURCHES.

The Two Scientist Churches Purchase Sites Within Two Blocks and Developments Are Awaited.

Ground was broken yesterday on the southwest corner of Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street for the erection of a building which is to serve as a place of worship for the members of the Second Church of Christ, Scientist, which until recently has been worshipping in the Scottish Rite Hall at Madison Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street. The church will not, however, remain in undisturbed possession of that territory, as the only other church of the Christian Science denomination, the First, has purchased a lot two blocks away, in Sixty-sixth Street and Central Park West, and will shortly begin to build an edifice of elaborate proportions. At present the religious exercises of the latter church are conducted in its own building at 143-147 West Forty-ninth Street.

The close proximity of the two churches was brought about it is said by the fact that the First Church thought the other organization was encroaching on its territory in selecting the new site. The Second Church, which has a membership of over 600, decided recently that its growing prosperity warranted the erection of an edifice of its own, and being unable to find a suitable site south of Fifty-ninth Street, took an option on the Sixty-eighth Street lot, especially as William Zinser, the owner, offered to sell it at a reduced price in consideration of acquiring a desirable neighbor. A collection was taken up by the Second Church which it is said netted $68,000 on the first evening, May 17.

The following day a real estate agent and a member of the First Church approached Mr. Zinser and offered to buy this property at an advanced price if he would break the option, but the owner declined the offer, and they then announced that they would purchase the lot two blocks away and build a church of the same denomination.

The Second Church, however, was not disturbed by the news, and adhered to its original intention. The members of the latter organization are eagerly awaiting the next move of their competitor and the novel spectacle of two churches of the same denomination within two blocks of each other may yet be witnessed.

UNRULY WISCONSIN STRIKERS.

They March 1,000 Strong Against Non-Union Men at Work.

OSHKOSH, Wis., June 23.—To-night a mob of about 1,000 strong raided McMillen's Mill, where a strike has been on for several weeks. The mob was composed largely of women. Warning had been sent ahead, and the gates to the yard were closed. Five hydrants were opened, and the hose was turned on the crowd, but they broke in the gates and took possession. Police and deputies were of no avail.

All of the non-union workingmen received severe beatings. Engineer Ed Casey was struck in the face with a stone. He retaliated by hitting the thrower, James Morris, over the head with a wrench, inflicting fatal injuries. Casey was saved from the vengeance of the mob and hurried away by the police.

BICYCLISTS AND TURNPIKES.

TRENTON, N. J., June 23.—A decision of the Court of Errors, filed by Justice Gummoe to-day, holds that bicyclists need not pay toll on the Gloucester and Salem Turnpike.

The company's charter makes tollable only those vehicles "drawn by one or more beasts," and this, the court decides, does not include bicycles. The decision, it is thought, will affect other turnpikes.

Thorn to Die in August.

District Attorney William J. Youngs of Long Island City yesterday received official notice in the shape of an order signed by five of the seven Judges of the Court of Appeals, fixing the week beginning Aug. 1 for the carrying out of the death sentence imposed on Martin Thorn, convicted of the murder of William Guldensuppe at Woodside, L. I. The Court of Appeals recently handed down a decision affirming the conviction and refusing to grant Thorn a new trial. Under the new law it is not necessary for a murderer to be brought from the State Prison to the place where he was tried for resentence when the death penalty is upheld by the Court of Appeals. The latter tribunal has the power of fixing the date, and the sentence of Thorn by that court is the first in a capital case since the passing of the new law. District Attorney Youngs has forwarded to Warden Sage of Sing Sing Prison the order commanding the Warden to put Thorn to death in the week beginning Aug. 1.

Car Accountants' Meeting.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 23.—After electing officers and selecting Saratoga as the next meeting place, the International Association of Car Accountants adjourned this afternoon. They will come here again in 1900. The officers elected were: President—H. G. Sleight of the Vandalia line, Terre Haute, Ind.; Vice President—T. S. Bell of the Pennsylvania Road; Treasurer—J. W. Burnham of the Fitchburg Railroad, Boston; Secretary—George S. Russell of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Executive Committee—George Weddles of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Sedalia, Mo.; Thomas Cole of the Lehigh Valley, South Bethlehem, Penn., and F. M. Luce of the Chicago and Northwestern, Chicago.

DOINGS OF THE MILITIA

Many Men Are Deserting the Seventh Regiment, Hoping to Go Into Service.

TWENTY JOIN THE 71ST

A Clash Between Capt. Stoddard and Col. Francis Over the Use of the Armory for Recruiting—Equipment for the 108th.

Notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts on the part of the officers of the Seventh Regiment to keep the facts from the public, the disintegration of the regiment, foreshadowed by military men since the announcement by the Governor that he would not call on the command to volunteer, has begun.

Capt. Stoddard of the Seventy-first Regiment, who is recruiting for the command now in Cuba with the invading army, is authority for the statement that forty members of the Seventh have offered themselves as recruits for the Seventy-first, of which twenty have been accepted and are now mustered into the volunteer army. At a meeting of the Second Company, held last night in the Seventh Regiment Armory, Harry Nesbit, First Lieutenant, handed in his resignation. It was accepted, and Second Lieut. Henry V. D. Black was elected to succeed him.

None but members was allowed near the company room during the meeting, which was a long and tempestuous one. It was afterward given out that Lieut. Nesbit had been contemplating resigning for some time, but by some of the other members it was said that the position of the regiment had in a great measure brought the resignation about. It was also stated that if the opportunity to volunteer were given Company B would respond almost to a man, and some hard things were said of the officers who had advised against it in the first instance.

"Only give us another chance," said one of the members last night, "and we will make our feelings clear. Yes, it is true that we had the chance once, and it is not our fault that we did not take advantage of it. We cannot be wholly blamed if we took bad advice. If the Seventh survives the shock it has learned a lesson that it will not soon forget."

Capt. Stoddard's Progress.

Capt. Stoddard said last night that he had now 150 men recruited for the Seventy-first Regiment, and that of these twenty were members of the Seventh Regiment. In all, he said forty men had made application, but a number wore glasses and were not physically up to the mark, causing them to be rejected by the surgeons.

Another significant incident happened yesterday afternoon, when two men of the Seventh called on Capt. Stoddard and offered him twenty men from one company, who, they said, were desirous of enlisting. They claimed to have full authority to speak for their comrades, and Capt. Stoddard told them that he would be glad to accept any Seventh men who could meet the physical requirements. They said they would report again to-day with the others who wanted to enlist.

There was a larger crowd than usual at the Seventh Regiment Armory last night, but neither Col. Appleton nor any of his staff appeared. The feeling is growing among the men that the officers who are responsible for the regiment's position are keeping under cover, and there is much resentment.

What is true of the Seventh Regiment is also true, but in smaller measure, of the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn, whose men are also disgruntled over Gov. Black's action in not calling on them to volunteer. Ten members of the Twenty-third are now sworn in as privates in the Seventy-first, and Capt. Stoddard said there were more to be heard from. A number of Twenty-third men have also applied for transfer to the One Hundred and Seventy-first, and some of the other provisional regiments, and more have enlisted to fill up the quotas of the other regiments now in service.

There was another clash between Capt. Stoddard and Col. Francis of the One Hundred and Seventy-first at the armory last night, in which Capt. Stoddard came out victorious, but not until after Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith had been called in and had had a long talk with Col. Francis. This is the second tiff between the two men, and Capt. Stoddard said that there would be no more.

Heretofore Capt. Stoddard has been recruiting from 10 o'clock in the morning to 5 in the afternoon, and when he came to the armory last night he found the board room, which he uses as a recruiting office, and where his desk is located, locked. He told the janitor to open the door, and the latter refused without an order from Col. Francis. Then Capt. Stoddard went to see the Colonel, and the latter ordered the door to be opened. The janitor lit one little dismal light over the desk and withdrew. "Light this room up," commanded Capt. Stoddard.

"Not without an order from the Colonel," said the janitor. "I was told not to light the lights, and that I would be dismissed if I did."

"Well, the Colonel will be dismissed if you don't," said Capt. Stoddard in a rage, and went off to see Gen. Smith. Then Gen. Smith had a long confab with Col. Francis, with the result that the boardroom was lighted up.

"You may say," said Capt. Stoddard last night, "that in the future I will be here all day and evening to recruit and that I'll use the armory to do it in, and to use any part of it I please. The orders from the Commander-in-Chief of the State were that the armory should be used for this purpose, and no time or part of it was designated. I purpose to carry out those instructions, in spite of anybody's opposition. I don't think that I will be interfered with again."

The first row between Capt. Stoddard and Col. Francis started last week, when the Captain started to recruit from the One Hundred and Seventy-first's men. Col. Francis, who said he did not want to see the regiment he had worked to form depleted, objected vigorously, and it was said then that the whole matter was tied up.

Major McCarthy had ten companies of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth on the floor of the armory last night, and read them the order from Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast that they were to have the first chance to enlist in the Sixty-ninth. He supplemented the reading of the order by a speech to the men in which he said that the Sixty-ninth officers were now free to recruit and all who wanted to go would have a chance.

"But," added the Major, "who does not want to see the new regiment depleted, "we will have our guns and uniforms here in a few days, and those who want to stay with the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth will be members of one of the finest regiments in the State. I am sure that when another call comes for troops the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth will have a chance to volunteer."

In spite of this assurance, many of the men applied to the recruiting officers last night for enlistment.

The One Hundred and Eighth Regiment will soon be in shape to answer any call that may be made upon it. In spite of the fact that many of its members went South with Capt. Lyon to join the Eighth, the ranks are rapidly filling up again, and last night equipment and arms for 375 men were received at the armory, and as many more as are needed will be forthcoming. The officers say that ten companies of at least fifty men each will be ready by the end of this week, fully armed and equipped.

A detachment of seventy recruits was sent South yesterday afternoon to join the Fourteenth Regiment, which is now in camp at Chickamauga.

FLAG FOR THE TWENTY-SECOND.

Stand of Colors Presented by the Sons of the Revolution.

A stand of colors was presented to the Twenty-second Regiment by the Sons of the Revolution at Fort Slocum yesterday afternoon. There were present on behalf of the society Talbot Olyphant, Major Henry S. Turrill, U. S. A.; Robert Olyphant, Paul G. Thebaud, Dr. John N. Tilden, Morris P. Ferris, Jared Bell, Alexander R. Thompson, John Quinn, H. Johnson, and C. E

THE ARMY APPOINTMENTS

Comment at Washington Over the Method of Naming Commanding Officers.

POLITICS VERSUS TRAINING

Many of the Chief Officers of the Army Have Been Taken, Not from the Regular Army, but from Civil Life.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The extent to which politics and personal "pull" have combined to cripple the two great staff departments of the new volunteer army is shown by the official roster of Generals and general staff officers appointed since the war began, which has just been issued. This roster, which includes all the appointments made and confirmed to the 15th inst., shows that, while in other branches of the service the regular army has been drawn on liberally, in the Quartermaster and Commissary departments the appointments are largely from civil life.

In the selection of these subordinates for their respective departments neither Gen. Eagan nor Gen. Ludington has had any part. They have had turned over to them a staff of assistants with whose qualifications they were unacquainted and over whose appointment they had no control. With these assistants, many of them young men and entirely unfamiliar with military affairs, they have had to carry on the gigantic task of feeding and equipping the volunteers hastily gathered from all parts of the country.

That many of the complaints of delay in the receipt and distribution of supplies and equipment to the troops and of the quantity and quality of the food are directly traceable to lack of experience, carelessness, and incompetency on the part of the civilian assistants imposed upon the Quartermaster and Subsistence Departments by political influence is not doubted by those who understand the demands of such work. In the Subsistence Department there have been appointed seven Chief Commissaries of Subsistence with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, all from the regular army. Of Chief Commissaries with the rank of Major there have been twenty appointments, six of which are from the regular establishment and fourteen from civil life. Commissaries of Subsistence with the rank of Captain have been appointed to the number of sixty-one. Of these only six are regular army officers. The remaining fifty-five come from civil life.

In the Quartermaster's Department seven Chief Quartermasters, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, have been named, all regular army officers but one, Avery D. Andrews of New York. Of twenty-one Quartermasters with the rank of Major, seventeen are regulars and four civilians. Of fifty-eight Quartermasters with the rank of Captain, eleven are appointed from the army and forty-seven from outside.

It seems to be the notion that anybody can be a Quartermaster. It is in the fifty-five Commissary Captains and the forty-seven Quartermaster Captains, apparently, that the appointing power has found the easiest places for disposing of the people who had to be "taken care of" by those who knew. It is contended that in no other departments of the army are ability, experience, and expert knowledge more necessary than in these two staff branches, and it is urged by the critics of this method of manning the staff that, no matter how efficiently and well the business of the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments may be administered here in Washington, friction and confusion may be expected when the execution of the details of the task of supplying and feeding the army is intrusted to men chosen, not for fitness or through examination, but purely as a result of political influence.

The new roster shows some interesting figures of the relative proportion of regular and civilian appointees in the other divisions of the staff. The President has appointed to date, according to the roster, 68 Brigadier Generals, of which number 43 are promotions from the regular establishment, and 25 selections from civil life. Of these twenty-five, however, several, like Brig. Gen. Roe of New York and Brig. Gen. King of Wisconsin, have seen service in the regular Army, and others, as is the case with Brig. Gens. Otis of Alabama and Rosser of Virginia, served with distinction on the Confederate side in the late war. On the whole, even the critics of the President are disposed to yield to him the credit for having done very well with his brigadiers.

Six new Adjutant Generals, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, have been appointed, all from the regular army. Of twenty Adjutan Generals, with the rank of Major, 14 are regulars and 6 civilians. The 71 places as Adjutant General, with the rank of Captain, have been filled with 42 officers of lower grade in the regular establishment, and 29 new appointees from the civil ranks. In the Inspector General's Department the proportion of regular and civilian appointments is as follows: Inspector Generals, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, 7, 4 regular and 3 civilian; Inspector Generals, with the rank of Major, 21, 14 regular and 7 civilian.

All told, the roster shows 652 appointments of general officers and officers of the general staff of the volunteer army, of which 272 are from the regular army and 380 from civil life.

ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The President to-day made these nominations:

Regular Army, Subsistence Department—Capt. JAMES NICHOLAS ALLISON, Commissary, to be Commissary, with rank of Major; First Lieut. ROBERT LEE BULLARD to be Commissary, with rank of Captain.

Volunteer Army—RAYMOND SULZER of New Jersey to be Assistant Quartermaster, with rank of Captain; WILLIAM F. DUNN of Wyoming to be Commissary, with rank of Captain.

Navy—Ensigns GEORGE N. HAYWARD and SAMUEL S. ROBINSON to be Lieutenants, junior grade.

COMPLAINTS AT SEA GIRT.

Wholesale Rejection of Recruits by the Army Surgeons Causes Gov. Voorhees to Protest.

SEA GIRT, June 23.—The wholesale rejection of recruits sent to Camp Voorhees to fill the quota of the three New Jersey regiments now in service is causing Gov. Voorhees and Adjt. Gen. Stryker, the post commandant, considerable uneasiness, and the Board of Examiners, consisting of Drs. Keefe and Schlichter of the Third Regiment, have been semi-officially requested to be less exacting in their medical examinations. The doctors insist that they are merely following the instructions laid down by Surgeon General Sternberg, and cannot, even if they so desired, accept recruits who do not come up to the standard required by the War Department.

Of the 100 recruits examined yesterday more than 50 were rejected. Last evening Gov. Voorhees and Gen. Stryker informed the physicians who pass upon the volunteers before they are sent to Camp Voorhees that they must be more rigid in their preliminary examinations. The Governor also sent the following telegram to Surgeon General Sternberg at Washington:

Unless instructions to examining Surgeons detailed in this camp are modified the United States will be obliged to draft recruits for the regiments now in the field. The instructions are such as only prevail when the United States calls for 100 men instead of 75,000. More than 40 per cent. of the volunteers passed by physicians detailed by the State are refused under the examination of Surgeons here. Of these, a large percentage go to Pennsylvania and are passed and mustered into service in the regular and volunteer army. The result is disastrous to the efforts of the State to recruit the whole number for regiments in the field. The examinations are far more exacting than when the regiments already in the field were examined. Surgeons are conscientious, but vigorous instructions give them no discretion. May I ask that some liberty of judgment be allowed to them? A prompt response to this request is of the utmost importance to the State authorities. Kindly furnish me with such reply.

No reply has yet been received from the Surgeon General. The rejections by Surgeons Schlichter and Keefe to-day, however, fell off considerably. The total number examined was 150, and the total rejections were eighteen.

Capt. Buttler, the regular army mustering officer, swore in ninety-one recruits to-day. The First Regiment now has 171 uniformed recruits, and the Second has 50. There are 941 men now in camp, including those awaiting examination.

NEPHEWS OF THE PRESIDENT.

John De Walt Barber and James Fuller McKinley Mustered In as Privates.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Two near relatives of President McKinley have enlisted in the volunteer army as private soldiers. They are his nephews, John De Walt Barber and James Fuller McKinley, both of whom have been his guests at the White House.

The President was urged by some of their friends to appoint these young men Second Lieutenants in the army, and he might easily have done so in filling the numerous vacancies in that grade caused by the recent heavy increase in the military strength. He declined, however, to exercise his prerogative in this matter in favor of his relatives, and said that, inasmuch as they were willing to enlist as privates, he would prefer that they do so. That course was followed.

They both applied for enlistment in the Eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, now encamped near Falls Church. They were examined and found to meet all the requirements, physical and otherwise, and to-day were mustered into the service of the United States.

RIDING THE RAIL IN CAMP.

The War Department to Investigate Certain Methods of Punishment.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Secretary of War Alger has ordered an investigation to be made at Camp Alger to ascertain whether the "saw horse" is being used as a method of punishment there. A circular to Colonels calling for a statement as to punishment has been distributed, and a report will be made to the War Department when replies are received. This action was taken because Private E. F. Cooper, Company A, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana, was yesterday compelled to sit astride a four-inch iron rail elevated twelve feet from the ground. He was to have suffered similar punishment to-day, but owing to his physical condition did not do so. His offense consisted in remaining away from camp three days without leave.

All regiments have been called upon for reports as to equipment, and the Ninth Michigan and two battalions of the Thirty-fourth Michigan will be inspected preparatory, it is supposed, to a start to the front.

TURRETS OF NEW MONITORS.

A Compromise Between Hichborn's Pattern and the Vertical One Now in Use.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The question of the type of turret to be used on the four new coast defense monitors to be built under the provisions of the Naval Appropriation bill has been settled by a compromise. The Board on Construction of the Navy Department was divided on the question, Chief Constructor Hichborn contending for the sloping turret, which has come to bear his name, and the other members of the board, the Chiefs respectively of the Bureaus of Ordnance, Equipment, and Steam Engineering, holding out for the adoption of the turret with the forward plates only inclined.

After much deliberation Secretary of the Navy Long to-day approved the majority recommendation and Judge Advocate General Lemly was instructed to prepare the circulars inviting bids for the new monitors with the turrets like those adopted for the battleships now building. In these the plates through which the guns project are sloped, but the side and rear walls of the turrets are vertical.

This decision of the matter is not a surprise to those who have kept track of the history of turret diagrams in the new navy. For some reason difficult to explain the inclined-armor turret, though approved by the highest known authorities in naval architecture, and though repeatedly adopted for vessels of our own navy, has never yet been placed on any of them, the designs in each case having been changed before the actual work of construction had begun.

The turret plans made for the monitors Puritan, Amphitrite, Monadnock, and Monterey, as well as those for the battleships Indiana, Massachusetts, and Oregon, as well as the Maine, New York, and Olympia, showed the armor inclined at about 40 degrees. Later, and at different times, all these plans were changed by order of the department to the vertical style.

The turrets for the big guns of the battleships Illinois, Alabama, and Wisconsin, now building, were originally designed with the inclined armor, and afterward changed to the vertical by the department's orders.

While the United States has been slow to finally adopt the improved turrets, which have become known to the world as the "Hichborn" turrets, from having been designed by the present Chief Constructor of the navy, foreign countries have taken up the idea from the plans adopted in this country, but never carried out.

The principle of inclined armor has been adopted by the French Navy, and the latest battleships built in Great Britain of the Canopus class have the Hichborn turret. The Japanese battleships Yashima and Fugi also have inclined turrets, and they are in use on most of the modern ships of the most progressive maritime nations. That they have never been finally adopted for American fighting ships, although the design of an American constructor, is regarded by many outside the Board on Construction as a curious state of affairs. There are not wanting those who believe that had it not been named after one member of the board, the sloping turret would have been long since the standary of the American Navy.

RECEPTION TO MR. STRAUS.

A farewell reception was given last night to Oscar S. Straus, the newly appointed Minister to Turkey, by his literary confrères of the Authors Club at the rooms of the club in the Carnegie Music Hall Building. Col. Waring presided and introduced Mr. Straus.

Mr. Straus said that he attributed the honor of the evening to the desire on the part of the club members to show their approval of President McKinley's action in going to a certain extent outside of party lines. Why should not this be so? asked the speaker. Under Washington, Adams, Jefferson, and Monroe party affiliation had little if any bearing upon foreign appointments. "I do not," said Mr. Straus, "decry the principles that divide a free people into parties, but the Ambassador or Minister abroad, no matter how many parties he may leave behind him, always represents one party abroad, and that party is his country.

"Who asks whether Dewey, Sampson, Miles or Merritt is a Republican or a Democrat? Diplomacy has her victories no less renowned than war, and this suggests an important matter. We have our military and naval schools. Why should we not have our diplomatic school at Washington? There is now a bill before Congress to establish a University of the United States, in accordance with the plans and ideas of Washington.

"Chief Justice Fuller is Chairman of the Executive Council and the leading college Presidents and educators are members of the General Council. This university will embrace this very purpose, and I trust we may yet have in this country such an institution, where our young men may prepare themselves for public service and where we may recruit the Diplomatic and Consular Corps with men qualified by adequate training for its important functions."

Speaking of our National policy, Mr. Straus said: "Our neutral as well as our Continental policy was summed up with prophetic foresight by Washington when he counseled his fellow citizens to cultivate friendly relations with all nations, but to enter into entangling alliances with none. We have not outgrown the wisdom of the founders of our Government. Let no temporary expedient lead us astray. Let our great western empire remain western, and let us shun all temptations to launch out into Oriental imperialism."

Receivers for Maryland Brick Co.

BALTIMORE, June 23.—G. M. Baker, David Stewart, and Francis E. Pegram were to-day appointed receivers for the Maryland Brick Company. The receivers bonded in $150,000. The nominal assets of the company are given as $230,000, but its plant is not in operation, and it has been unable to realize on its holdings of manufactured bricks and real estate.

THE FIGHT AGAINST HAWAII

Anti-Annexationists Continue Their Attack Upon the Newlands Resolution.

PETTIGREW AND McENERY TALK

Neither of the Speeches Completed—Friends of the Resolution Take No Part in the Discussion.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—When the Hawaiian annexation resolutions were laid before the Senate at 1 o'clock to-day, Mr. PETTIGREW (Sil. Rep., S. D.,) was recognized to continue his speech begun yesterday. He yielded the floor to Mr. RAWLINS, (D., Utah,) who antagonized the provision embodied by the conferees in the Indian Appropriation Bill enabling the Indians to lease the mineral lands of their reservations under certain conditions.

Mr. RAWLINS said this was a matter of graver importance to the people of the United States than the annexation of Hawaii, although he was in favor of such annexation.

"This provision," said he, "is a recognition of the title in fee of the Indian to all the mineral lands of their reservations. The cession of this right to the Indians is of vastly greater importance than the cession we shall get from Hawaii. In the case of Hawaii we obtain four or five million acres of land, but in this case we cede to 25,000 or 30,000 Indians an amount of territory exceeding fifty million acres, embraced principally in the mining States and Territories of the West, not including the Territory of Alaska."

In resuming his speech upon the Hawaiian resolutions, Mr. PETTIGREW said annexation was defended by the sentiment that it was the manifest destiny of the United States to extend its territory. Manifest destiny, he said, had committed more crime and had done more to oppress the people than any other thing in the history of the world. Manifest destiny had built the feudal castles and gathered the serfs around them. It was the justification of the strong for the plunder of the weak. Manifest destiny had actuated Great Britain in its bombardment of towns in Africa filled with women and children. If the United States should annex territory into which we could not introduce our form of Government, the reflex action of such acquisition of territory and of people far inferior to our own would cause our Government to deteriorate.

Mr. PETTIGREW, in response to inquiries concerning distances across the Pacific, said the distance from Puget Sound to Manila was 1,000 miles less than from San Francisco via Honolulu to Manila. In this connection Mr. Pettigrew criticised the Administration for not having sent reinforcements to Admiral Dewey at an earlier date.

In response to an inquiry whether vessels crossing the Pacific ordinarily did not take the route via Honolulu on account of the ocean currents, Mr. PETTIGREW replied: "As a matter of fact, the commercial lines do not take the Honolulu route. Every vessel going from San Francisco to Japan goes straight across the Pacific, unless it has to go to the Hawaiian Islands. By so doing the vessels save both coal and time."

Mr. PETTIGREW entered upon a long argument in favor of employing our own ports as coaling stations, instead of annexing "undesirable lands in the tropics" in order to obtain a port of which the country had not the slightest need. Honolulu, he said, was 4,800 miles from Manila, while the harbor of Kiska, one of our own ports on Great Kiska Island, was only 2,800 miles from Manila.

"Why," inquired he, "do we not occupy our own ports, instead of going more than 1,000 miles out of our way to occupy a port of another nation? I'd like to have some of the annexationists answer that question."

Mr. PETTIGREW maintained that questions of annexation involving an entire change in the traditional policy of the Government ought not to be forced to consideration at such a time as this.

"Let us fight out the war upon which we are all agreed," said he, "and then at the close of the war we can discuss this policy of imperialism in the full light of facts."

Although he had not concluded his speech, Mr. PETTIGREW, on account of fatigue, yielded the floor to Mr. McEnery, (Dem., La.,) who presented a constitutional argument against annexation.

"My opinion is," said Mr. McENERY, in beginning, "that this is one of the most important questions ever presented to the Senate, one of the most important that ever confronted the American people. In its solution is involved the whole future of this Government, its social and political destiny. There is a threat to be a charge, if not an utter wrecking, of our institutions. When we take from our Government its Constitutional prop, it is only a question of time until the entire social and political fabric falls to ruin."

Mr. McENERY said the conditions in Hawaii after annexation would be an exaggeration of the condition of the South during the days of reconstruction. It would be overrun with criminals and with social and political adventurers. There would be on the islands a carnival of crime and debauchery that would be a disgrace to our people and our Government. Very soon, he thought, Hawaii would seek admission as a State, and then, said he, "this rotten borough, Oriental, ignorant, and corrupt, will be sending representatives here to assist in the election of a President of the United States.

"This annexation of Hawaii, too, will be only the beginning of the extension of our territory," he continued. "The Philippines will follow, then Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Canaries, and the remaining colonial possessions of Spain. And very shortly we shall have an excuse to wrest the Azores, the Madeiras, and Cape Verde Islands from Portugal.

"Foreign complications cannot, in these circumstances, be avoided. Already we are facing foreign troubles in the Philippines. The result will be that this country will become an armed camp. Instead of having 125,000 at Chickamauga, Tampa, and Mobile, every village in the land will have its troops ready to repel a foreign foe. We will be worse off even than Germany, where every hamlet is occupied by soldiery. We will become weak and exhausted by continual war."

At this point Mr. McENERY yielded to Mr. JONES, (Sil., Nev.,) who favorably reported, from the Committee on Contingent Expenses the resolution authorizing the Committee on Public Lands to investigate the official conduct of Special Agent C. A. M. Schlierholz. The resolution was so modified as to make the investigation discretionary with the Public Lands Committee, and then was adopted.

Mr. PETTIGREW presented a conference report upon the bill to fatify the agreement entered into between the Dawes Commission and the Seminole Indians, the House conferrees having agreed to all of the Senate amendments. The report was adopted.

The Senate adjourned at 6 o'clock.

OUR COASTWISE TRADE.

House Committee Against Allowing Foreigners to Share in It.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries has reported adversely on a bill for the suspension of laws which confine coastwise trade to American bottoms.

It says protection against foreign bottoms in such competition always has been an unchangeable policy of this Government and that the exigencies of the present war do not warrant the abrogation of our coastwise laws.

The committee, pointing out that there has been nothing in the progress of the war to demand this legislation, says Admiral Dewey has annihilated the Spanish fleet in the Pacific and Sampson and Schley have the Spanish West India fleet securely sealed up in Santiago Harbor, and adds:

"The coastwise commerce of the United States is as safe to-day as in time of peace, which is evidenced by the fact that the steamsmhip companies are running their lines without interruption, except such lines as have sold or chartered their steamers to the Government. The effect of this bill, if enacted, would be to create fear and distrust, followed by the loss of business in our coastwise commerce."

Taking Up Nicaraguan Treaty.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) secured the passage of the following resolution:

"That the select committee on the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal is directed to inquire into the claims of the Republic of Nicaragua relating to the stock or securities of the Maritime Company under the concession of said republic to the Nicaraguan Canal Company, and any demands of said republic connected with said claims. And said committee is authorized to conduct such investigation by a subcommittee, and to send for persons and papers, and to administer oaths to the witnesses called before said committee or subcommittee."

Routine Work of the House.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—At to-day's session of the House further agreements upon the Sundry Civil bill were reported from the Committee on Conference and adopted, and further conference upon the remaining points in difference was requested. A large number of bills of minor importance were passed, and sixty-three pension and relief measures were disposed of, pursuant to the recommendations reached last Friday in Committee of the Whole. The House adjourned to meet on Monday.

Congressional Nominations.

PORTLAND, Me., June 23.—The Democrats of the First Maine District to-day nominated Luther F. McKinney of Bridgeton for Congress. Mr. McKinney probably will have for his opponent Thomas. B. Reed.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 23.—Richard P. Bland, the free silver Democrat, who represents the Eighth Missouri District in Congress, was renominated to-day by acclamation.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

Register of the Land Office at North Yakima, Washington—Walter J. Reed.

Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels for Third District—J. W. Oast of Virginia.

For the Paris Exposition, $650,000.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Conferrees on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill have reached a partial agreement. For the Paris Exposition $650,000 is provided.

MATCH WITHOUT PHOSPHORUS.

Belgian Government Offers a Prize of $9,650 for Its Invention—Open to All the World.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The State Department has received a note from the Belgian Minister, dated New York, June 7, 1898, stating that his Government has offered a prize of 50,000f. ($9,650) for the invention of a match paste containing no phosphorus. A copy of the decree, giving terms, conditions, &c., is inclosed. A report on the same subject has also been received from Consul Roosevelt of Brussels, under date of May 14, 1898. Mr. Roosevelt translates the important clauses of the decree as follows:

Conditions of competition between inventors of a paste for matches without white phosphorus, (poisonous phosphorus inflammable at a low temperature,) igniting on any surface:

A.—The competition is international.

B.—Necessary conditions which paste and matches submitted to competition must fulfill are as follows:

The paste must offer to the action of shocks and frictions such a resistance that dangerous explosions may not be apprehended during the process of manufacture. It must not contain any matter which by its emanations or otherwise may be dangerous during the process of manufacture to the health of the workmen.

The matches must ignite on any surface, (even on cloth.) Submitted to alternatives of humidity and dryness, of heat and cold, in the average limits, they must sufficiently maintain their capacity to easily ignite and not be subject to spontaneous decomposition.

The matches, when struck, must not throw off any substance of a nature to burn persons or provoke fires. They must not discharge toxical fumes. Preference will be given to matches the paste of which does not contain any poisonous ingredient. These matches must also not be susceptible to friction, so that under ordinary conditions they will not easily ignite in the consumer's pocket, and that they may be transported and stored without danger in packings commonly employed in this trade.

C.—Inventors are admitted to competition until Jan. 1, 1898, under the following conditions:

(1) They should send, under sealed envelope, a communication giving name, Christian name, and residence, as well as such device as they may have adopted, which will be reproduced on the sample boxes mentioned in 2 and 3.

(2) They should furnish 250 grams (0.55 pound) of paste in a moist state. This paste will be contained in a glass bottle with a ground-glass stopper placed in a sheet-iron or tin receptacle kept in a wooden box, of which the sides shall be at least 2 centimeters (0.7874 inch) thick. Between the sides of the box and the bottle there must exist on all sides a free space of about 3 centimeters (1.1811 inches) completely filled with elastic matter, such as straw, hay, or wood wool.

(3) They should furnish 10,000 matches at least, packed in pasteboard or paper boxes, containing at most 500 matches and bearing upon each box the adopted device. These boxes will be inclosed in a tin case, hermetically soldered all around to protect the matches from external dampness. The case must be packed in a wooden box, the sides of which shall be at least 1 centimeter (0.3937 inch) thick. Communications and packages will be addressed to M. Wouters, State Minister, President of the committee, Department of Industry and Labor, No. 2 Rue Latérale, Brussels. These communications and packages can be forwarded any time from now until the 1st of January, 1899.

D.—The inventors whose matches fulfill the aforesaid conditions under Title B will have to give proof that the industrial manufacture of said matches is practicable. They must pledge themselves to the manufacture of at least 1,000,000 matches on Belgian territory, in some place designated by agreement between the inventor and the committee, and in the presence of the committee or a delegation of the committee.

THE WAR REVENUE LAW.

Produce Exchange to Ask Interpretation of Certain Points.

The Board of Managers of the New York Produce Exchange met yesterday and approved the action of the Law Committee in sending the communication to the Treasury Department in regard to points not clear to them in the war revenue law.

The board decided to pool interests with the Chicago Board of Trade, and appointed members of a joint committee of the two bodies to appear before Secretary Gage, to obtain an official interpretation of such parts of the new revenue law as are not absolutely clear. Among the New York committeemen are members of the Law Committee, Superintendent Howe, and representatives of the interests which do business on the Exchange.

NO STAMPS ON MONEY ORDERS.

Important Agreement Between the Post Office and Treasury Departments.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—An almost total stoppage of money order business on July 1, it is said, has been averted by an agreement between the officials of the Treasury and Post Office Departments that the law does not require stamps to be affixed to domestic money orders. It would be impossible, say the officials, to supply stamps by that date. As construed by the officials the law requires simply an additional charge of the value of the stamps to be made when the money order is issued. The paragraph of the war revenue law in regard to money orders reads as follows:

"And from and after the first day of July, 1898, the provisions of this paragraph shall apply as well to original domestic money orders issued by the Government of the United States, and the price of such money orders shall be increased by a sum equal to the value of the stamps herein provided for."

The latter portion of the passage is taken to mean that the stamps are not to be used. This construction of the law will obviate the use of about 32,000,000 stamps each year, that being the approximate number of money orders issued annually. A circular to Postmasters at money order offices has been prepared by the Post Office Department directing them to follow this ruling. The blank applications, etc., now in use need not be changed, and not until the stock on hand is exhausted will any change appear in money order blanks.

WAR TAX STAMPS NOT READY.

Postage Stamps Will Be Used Temporarily by the Government.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to make temporary use of postage stamps for internal revenue purposes under the new war revenue act, and to-day the first lot of about a million was delivered for shipment to Collectors. It is estimated that about 25,000,000 postage stamps will be required to meet the needs of the service until the regular issue can be furnished in sufficient quantities.

About 1,500,000 proprietary stamps of the regular issue already have been sent out, and hereafter large daily shipments will be made. The Pacific Coast will be supplied first, and then points further east until the whole country is covered. The postage stamps will be largely of the one and two cent denominations, and will be imprinted with the initials "I. R." Large quantities of these will be delivered to the telegraph, express, freight, and palace car companies for distribution to their own offices.

This can be accomplished by the companies themselves much more expeditiously than by the Government, and will save much work on the part of the officials. It is now thought that practically the whole country will be supplied with all classes of stamps by July 1, or earlier. This is particularly true of all points within easy reach of Washington, which will be supplied several days before the act goes into effect.

New Internal Revenue Inspectors.

Following are the names of the fifteen extra employes just appointed by Internal Revenue Collector Eidman of the Third District, in this city, for temporary service: William Lickman, Louis J. Hoenninger, William C. Bradley, Henry G. Mengel, John P. Denny, Ira L. Stringham, William Burke, Abraham Lewis, Joseph J. Cleary, William Michel, Terence F. McGowan, George W. Herrman, John A. Hildebrandt, George J. Schneider, and Frederick J. Dorn. Internal Revenue Collector Charles H. Treat of the Second District appointed twelve extra Inspectors yesterday, and expects to appoint four more to-day.

War Tax Stamps Not Needed.

It has been decided that no war-tax stamps will be required on the paper of the Controller's office, and it is believed that the same decision will apply to the paper of other city departments. The local Collector of Internal Revenue was asked by the Controller for an opinion as to the affixing of stamps to his paper, and replied that it would not be required.

GUARDING THE BOND ISSUE.

The Treasury Department Endeavoring to Make It Purely a Popular Loan the Country Over.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The following statement was made at the Treasury Department to-day:

"Among the many thousand subscriptions for the smaller amounts of $500 or less daily received by the Treasury Department there appear almost daily remittances from banks and smaller institutions covering a long list of subscribers in uniform amounts of $500 each. In these cases one large draft or check is inclosed for payment for all the subscriptions. The fact that there is a small premium offered by large would-be investors has stimulated certain persons to secure pro forma subscriptions from people who have no bona fide intention of investing in the bonds. The pro forma subscriptions thus obtained are then forwarded by the agency gathering them in with a draft in a round sum for payment.

It is easily to be seen that the fair purpose of the law, which favors an honest subscription by the citizens of humbler means, may be thus circumvented. The Treasury has a watchful eye out for such abuses, and where the case is clear enough such subscriptions are unceremoniously returned to the sender. In other cases where doubt exists the Secretary has prepared and will send the following letter:

Washington, June 23, 1898.

Dear Sir: You are respectfully advised that the several subscriptions of $500 each inclosed by you under date of ——— and accompanied by your check for $——— are not accepted, but are held in abeyance for your further advice. It was the plain intent of Congress in the legislation authorizing the issue of the bonds now in question to give to persons of moderate means the opportunity to put their capital, or a part of it, in the securities of the United States, the evident underlying thought being that thus our frugal citizens would come into a closer interest with the Government of which they form a part. Whatever operates to defeat this thought and purpose defeats or circumvents the intention of Congress as embodied in the law. The circumstances surrounding the subscriptions forwarded by you as above point to carry a presumption that they are not expressions of a bona-fide purpose on the part of the pro forma subscribers to become investors in and holders of the bonds applied for. On the contrary, the presumption arises that the subscriptions are really in the interest of a class whose claims are distinctly deferred until after "the several subscriptions of individuals shall be first accepted and the lowest amounts first allotted."

The duty of this department requires a reasonable, yet diligent, guardianship of the rights of those in whose behalf the law has special regard. The department, therefore, deems it proper to require from you at least an unequivocal statement that in appearing for the persons whose names are signed to the subscription paper you are bona fide acting on their behalf and not for their interior advantage of yourself or any other interest.

In the absence of a satisfactory statement from you to this effect, the subscription papers, with your check, will be returned to you.

Respectfully yours,

LYMAN J. GAGE, Secretary.

WAR BOND SUBSCRIPTIONS.

One Authority Places the Receipts Yesterday in This City at Less Than $100,000.

There were no more, if as many, direct subscriptions for the war threes taken yesterday at the Sub-Treasury than on Tuesday or Wednesday, which the reticent officials classed as "easy" days. Authority, usually exact, placed the receipts yesterday at less than $100,000, or about 240 popular subscriptions.

At no time was there a crowd at the places where the money is received, and the receipts issued. The local Treasury officials excused themselves for their silence on the progress of the subscription to the bond issue on "the plea that Secretary Gage had in the most positive terms insisted on the strictest secrecy on the subject. They, however, laughed over the published story that so far from all sources $157,000,000 of the bonds had been subscribed for in individual subscriptions of $500 or less. "A guess of $15,000,000 would have been nearer the facts," said one of the critics. "But," he added, "this is merely an opinion."

Some of the direct subscriptions have been paid in gold, and the increase of net gold in the United States Treasury of nearly a million and a quarter of dollars is attributed to these payments.

An effect of the direct subscriptions receipts on the Clearing House business of the Sub-Treasury was yesterday to give it a credit balance of $7,000 at the Bank Clearing House because of country bank checks for $500 and less, which it collected from New York banks to the amount of over $1,000,000.

Bay State War Loan of $1,500,000.

BOSTON, June 23.—A bill providing for a Massachusetts war loan of $1,500,000 passed through the Legislature quietly today and received the Governor's signature. The bonds are to run thirty years, bearing interest not to exceed 4 per cent., to be paid semi-annually. The money is needed to pay bounties authorized for Massachusetts volunteers and for other expenses on account of the war, and from their proceeds the treasury is to be reimbursed for the cash taken from it in accordance with the special appropriation of $500,000 granted the Governor at the outbreak of the war. The State Treasurer will issue the bonds from time to time as the money is needed.

War Bonds in Montana.

HELENA, Mont., June 23.—When notice of the Government war bond issue was received a great rivalry among the various cities of Montana to buy the most bonds was noticeable. To-day every bank in Helena ran out of applications after $300,000 was subscribed and paid for. Butte is a close second. Reports indicate that over $3,000,000 will be taken. The State will invest $250,000 of its permanent school funds therein if Secretary Gage will accept the offer.

AMERICAN COAL ABROAD.

British Steamers Obliged to Use It on Account of the Strike.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The continued strike in the Welsh coal mines has reduced the supply of English coal to such an extent that the mail and passenger steamers of some of the best English lines running from England to Cape Town, Africa, and Australia and South America have been forced to rely on American steamer coal.

Acting Secretary Spaulding has granted permission to the representatives of Sir Donald Currie, proprietor of the Castle Line of steamers, running from England to Cape Town, to clear cargoes of coal from Philadelphia to Cape Town, in order to enable the company to keep up its regular trips between England and Africa.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

AID FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

One Man Subscribes $1,000 Monthly to the Protective Association—His Name Withheld.

The New York Soldiers and Sailors' Families' Protective Association has received from a man who declines to permit his name to be published a subscription of $1,000 a month while the war lasts. This man, before contributing, wrote as follows:

I should like to suggest that a good way of contributing is to get a certain number of people to give a specified amount monthly, so that the association may have a continuous fund. In movements of this kind it is generally customary for a man to contribute $100 and then sit back in the traces and say that is all he can do. Now, if $100 is all he can afford to give, it is a great deal better to give it in four monthly payments than it is to send it all at one time. I would like to make a certain contribution, and consider it is to be paid monthly during the war. Perhaps if you are around this way you will drop in and let me have two minutes' conversation with you, or a line will be sufficient if you will answer these questions.

His suggestion the association considers most excellent, and would like to secure as many subscriptions to be paid monthly as possible, in order that it may calculate with some degree of certainty upon the amount of relief it can afford for the cases on its list.

The contributions received by the Treasurer of the association not previously acknowledged are:

Punderford & Co...	$25	Patrick Sausse	5
F. & J. Meyer.....	10	Henry Solomon	10
George Peper	5	Louise Miller	10
Abram S. Hewitt..	100	I. Modry & Co.....	25
William R. Grace..	100	George F. D. Trask	5
P. T. Sherman.....	10	L. Henry & Co.....	50
P. Caroline Swords.	20	"L."	20
P. Caroline Lawrence	40	James G. Johnson.	50
J. A. Roosevelt....	100	S. J. W. Truman...	20
Willson, Adams & Co.	50	Mrs. H. W. Everett	15
Ashbel P. Fitch....	25	"Cash"	25
"H. R."	10	"W. A. S."	25
J. Stickney	50	R. A. Kinkel.....	5
Stickney, Conyngham & Co.....	50	Emil Baehr	1
New York Engraving and Printing Company	6.25	Spencer Trask & Co.	50
Callahan & Morressy	100	Seth Low 1,000	
Mrs. Stephen R. Lesher	25	James Doyle & Co.	25
J. H. Cayro.....	5	J. McDonough	1
Mrs. E. Moore.....	1	Employes Columbia Rubber Works Co.	81
John A. Dibbler...	2	National Society of New England Women	6
H. T. Carey & Co..	100	A. V. Briesen.....	50
"A. C. W."	100	W. Openhym & Sons	25
Robert Damers	10	James Rorke	25
		Thomas J. Kearney.	10
		Charles P. Strakosch, (monthly)..	5

WOMAN'S PATRIOTIC RELIEF.

The Woman's Patriotic Relief Association held a meeting yesterday at the Hotel Manhattan. A number of cases of applications for relief were considered and it was decided to issue a call for contributions of clothing, canned goods, and groceries, which are much needed for the families now being supported by the association.

In the course of the discussion it was found that many families of soldiers who are now at the front are suffering from the lack of actual necessities of life, but are too proud to apply to the different relief societies having public offices as they are afraid that their identity will become known. For the benefit of such persons the association has decided to have several of its members receive applications for relief personally, assuring the applicants at the same time that under no circumstances will their names be made public.

The women who have volunteered to receive such applications are Mrs. Gardner Wetherbee, Hotel Manhattan, Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue; Mrs. Margaret Du Bois Barrow, 128 Central Park South; Miss F. E. Barker, 24 West Fifty-ninth Street; Mrs. Northrup, 33 West Thirty-fourth Street; Mrs. J. W. McDonald, 24 West Fifty-ninth Street. Contributions of clothing and other necessaries will be received by Mrs. Henry Miller, 260 West Fifty-seventh Street, or Mrs. Darling, 15 Madison Square North.

It has been found that many applicants for relief would prefer to work in some way for the assistance they receive, and the association, therefore, requests that all who have plain sewing to do send their names to the headquarters of the association at the Manhattan Hotel. Worthy persons who can do the work required satisfactorily will be sent them at once.

Women of the Seventy-first.

The Woman's Relief Corps of the Seventy-first Regiment will meet this afternoon at 2 o'clock at the armory. Women of the regiment and their friends are cordially invited by the committee. The work of relief for those at the front will be continued. A feature of interest will be a practical lesson on emergency bandaging by Miss Lindley.

ARCADIAN COPPER COMPANY.

HOUGHTON, Mich., June 23.—The Arcadian Copper Company was organized at Boston to-day, with William Rockefeller, President of the Standard Oil Company; Henry H. Rogers, Vice President of the same concern, and other well-known New York, Boston, and Chicago capitalists on the Board of Directors, and Albert Briggs of Boston, the man who received a $250,000 fee for negotiating the $14,000,000 bond issue of the Boston Gas Light Company, as President.

The combination is probably the strongest ever effected for operation in the Lake Superior copper district, having a cash capital, paid in, of $2,000,000, with directors representing at least $1,000,000,000. As this is the first venture of the Standard Oil Company in the copper district, it is regarded with m

Wanamakers

Note Book of Good Things

All persons that have purchased Duquesne Bicycles at this store between the 20th of May and 20th of June, 1898, inclusive, will be refunded the difference between the former price, $50, and the present price, $25, upon submitting proof of purchase.

The sale of Duquesne Bicycles at $25 has been proceeding with great rapidity. Nevertheless, the assortment of sizes for both men and women is unbroken.

It is the best bargain as yet known to the bicycle trade of the world.

From the Salon of 1898

An Added Feature.

We show this morning on the fifth floor a collection of large photographs of some thirty leading pictures of this season's Paris Salon. The reproduction is on a large scale and exquisitely accomplished.

One Item in Women's Suits

THE lowest priced suit in this lot is a $22.50 value. The highest priced one demanded a figure of $30. They are made of Cheviot Serges, almost all with three-button cutaway jackets, all silk lined throughout.

Choose at $15.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Shoes for Wheeling

HERE are eight lines of very high-class wheeling shoes for women. The prices up to this morning have been $3, $4 and $5. Now, just half those prices.

At $1.50—Tan and black canvas top, knee high, with kidskin vamps and foxing, corrugated flexible soles; were $3. Also some of black boxcalf, regular A. W. cut, 7-inch boots with flexible soles; were $3.

At $2—Russet goatskin or black box-calf 14-inch boots; flexible sewed soles; egg-shaped toes with straight tips; were $4.

At $2.50—Of tan Russia calfskin, high cut with drab horsehide soles, welted and stitched; were $5. Others of dark tan kid and dark green calf; high boots; ventilated netting tops; new blunt toe shapes; a very handsome and practical Summer shoe; were $5.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Low Figures for Best Engraving Work.

BE assured that the workmanship is the finest, and that the best grades of stock are used. The fact that the figures below are but half regular prices makes no difference in that regard. We want more people to know the excellence of our engraving. We invite attention this way:

SCRIPT ENGRAVING
Engraved plate, name only, 50 cards, 55c.; 100 cards, 85c.
Engraved plate, name and address, 50 cards, 75c.; 100 cards, $1.
ROMAN LETTER ENGRAVING
Engraved plate, name only, 50 cards, $1.55; 100 cards, $1.95.
Engraved plate, name and address, 50 cards, $2.15; 100 cards, $2.55.
PRINTING FROM PLATE
50 cards from customer's plate, 30c.
100 cards from customer's plate, 55c.
MOURNING CARDS
25c. extra charge for 50 mourning cards.
50c. extra charge for 100 mourning cards.

Broadway and Tenth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

THE DAMANOVITZ-MAYER CASE.

Governor Voorhees of New Jersey Refuses to Grant the Warrant of Extradition Asked For.

Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey heard the Damanovitz-Mayer case at Jersey City yesterday, and refused to grant the warrant of extradition asked for by Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania. John Damanovitz eloped a year ago with Clara Mayer, a daughter of Jacob Mayer of Phoenixville, Penn., and they were married in New York. Mayer brought two suits to have the marriage annulled on the ground that the girl was under age, but lost both. On Friday last he caused the arrest of Mr. and Mrs. Damanovitz at their home in Bayonne on a charge of larceny, accusing them of stealing the clothing worn by the girl at the time of the elopement. They have since been held in the Hudson County Jail at Jersey City, pending a hearing by the Governor.

When the case was called yesterday the couple were represented by Allan Benny, Prosecutor McIlray and Assistant Prosecutor D. S. Albert of Chester County, Penn., appeared for the State. After hearing the evidence the Governor gave it as his opinion that the larceny alleged was merely technical as against Damanovitz, and if good against Mrs. Damanovitz should be dismissed on surrender of the property, and accordingly declined to grant the requisition.

The couple went back to their home in Bayonne, and the Pennsylvania law officers returned to Pheonixville by the evening train.

ILLICIT STILL IN HIS CELLAR.

Father's Charge of Theft Against Daughter Gets Him Into Trouble.

Two weeks ago Annie, daughter of Louis Brannenberg, saloonkeeper at 311 Third Street, eloped with Nicholas Lamb, who keeps a saloon at Brunswick and Fifth Streets. Brannenberg yesterday caused his daughter's arrest on the charge that she and Lamb were not married. She and her husband produced a marriage certificate showing that they were married by a Justice of the Peace in Hoboken on June 8. Brannenberg then accused his daughter of stealing $210 from him at the time of the elopement. She denied this, saying that her father made the charge for spite, because she, a Jewess, had married a Christian. She was required to give bail in $500.

After the release Mrs. Lamb told the police that her father was operating an illicit still in the cellar under his saloon. This statement was laid before United States Commissioner Isaac Romaine, who sent Deputy Marshals James Farmer and P. H. O'Neill with the police to investigate. They found in the cellar a small but complete outfit for the distillation of whisky. The plant was confiscated and Brannenberg was arraigned before Commissioner Romaine, who held him in $1,000 to await the action of the United States Grand Jury.

Carnegie Music Hall Mortgaged.

The Carnegie Music Hall, Seventh Avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Streets, has been mortgaged by the stockholders of the Music Hall Company of New York, Limited, to Andrew Carnegie for $360,000, payable in 1931, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

CORNELL WINS THE 'VARSITY

Her Crew Leads Yale and Harvard Over the New London Course.

YALE FRESHMEN GET IN FIRST

Harvard Takes the Second Place After Desperate Work.

The University Race, Rowed in 23:48, Was a Procession—Changes in Strokes to Follow.

CORNELL, first; time, 23:48.
YALE, second; time, 24:02.
HARVARD, third; time, 24:35.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 23.—The great inter-collegiate aquatic contests took place to-day and the results again place Cornell on the pedestal of fame as the champion university crew of America, and to the freshmen of Yale belongs the honor of success in the triangular race with the youngsters of Harvard and Cornell. By to-day's victories and defeats the prophets are not entirely without honor, for in the 'varsity contest the seers named the winner in advance. In the freshman race, however, those who imagined themselves peculiarly endowed with fatidical abilities at the end of the battle found that their "sure thing" had gone wrong and that, contrary to almost universal expectation the Ithacan novitiates were relegated to third place, while the first-year men from old Yale outdid their 'varsity colleagues and took as pretty a victory as was ever won.

The university race, which was rowed down stream, at 12:30 this afternoon, was a procession of the first battle. The Freshmen contest was a battle royal from the crack of the pistol to the booming of the gun at the finish line.

The first race was uninteresting, except to Cornell men, after the first quarter of a mile had been rowed. The slight lead which Yale secured at the start was taken away by Cornell at this point, and Courtney's men were not again headed.

The eight of fair Harvard was never in the race, and labored over the course a poor third, eleven long boat lengths behind the New Yorkers and seven to the stern of their old rivals of Yale. Prettier form and watermanship has never seen seen in America than that presented by Capt. Colson and his Cornell crew throughout the four miles of the race. Scarcely a splash was to be seen from the red and white tipped oars which swept through the waters at the muscular instance of the Cayuga experts. Their spurts were conservative, and uniformly successful, and always with an evident reserve strength and force. It was the conviction of every fair-minded person who witnessed the race that Cornell might easily have won by a greater margin. The Yale eight, a splendid contingent, rowed in good form throughout the race, but spurts were unavailing against the ubiquitous responses forthcoming from their clever rivals of Western New York.

The Cambridge men pulled a long, clean stroke, but it lacked propelling power, and furthermore and further behind lagged the crimson shell, until hope of victory vanished and it became with the despondent sympathizers merely a question of "how much." Cornell naturally finished in superb style, and after the race rowed majestically up the river two miles to their quarters.

Capt. Whitney Near a Collapse.

The Yale oarsmen showed some signs of fatigue, but Capt. Whitney was the only man of the crew who appeared to approach the point of collapse. The plucky Captain had all but rowed himself out, but recovered quickly.

Harvard finished surprisingly strong. She afforded the rather unusual spectacle of a crew looking into the jaws of overwhelming defeat and still pulling freshly and vigorously across the last mile of the contest. To "Freddie" Colson, the Cornell coxswain, must be given the palm for clever steering. Yale's rudderman stuck to his course admirably and made no mistakes. The Harvard helmsman, however, swerved badly at the lower turn and lost probably a full length as a result of it.

The twenty-four men were all in good physical condition, with Cornell's eight a trifle the fittest and Yale the worst off in this respect. The strokes rowed seemed to establish beyond reasonable contention that to Courtney goes the palm. Bob Cook's ideas certainly seem superior to those taught by Mr. Lehmann, Harvard's English coach, and if is to-night predicted that next year will witness adaptations by both Yale and Harvard of strokes more nearly approaching the purely American evolution of Cornell's triumphant instructor. The time of the winning crew as given by the race officials was 23:48, the slowest time made in a university race for several years, but this is attributable to a head wind and the fact that Cornell was not forced. Yale crossed the finish line 14 seconds behind the champions, while the trailing Harvard eight rested on their oars 33 seconds later.

The disagreeable weather, which ruined the pleasure of the thousands who came to witness the 'varsity race yesterday, so dampened their enthusiasm that the 'Varsity race to-day was viewed by hundreds less than were present yesterday. A conservative estimate of the number of race-goers places it at 6,000. At the conclusion of the 'Varsity race the railroad stations were jammed by crowds, satisfied with the spectacle of the first contest and unwilling to remain for the freshman event later in the afternoon.

Cornell the First to Appear.

Cornell was the first crew to appear on the water. Shortly after 12 o'clock the Ithacans left their quarters two miles down the river and proceeded leisurely in their steam launch up to Red Tod, where they got into their shell at the Harvard float. A few minutes later Harvard was in her boat, and the crimson crew paddled slowly across the river to the start. It was 12:20 before Yale put in an appearance, but at that time the New Haven oarsmen were seen rowing slowly down the Thames from Broadview, and at the appointed time the three crews were at their respective stakeboats.

The observation train was stationed exactly at the start, within a stone's throw from the crews' positions. Referee Meikleham shouted his final instructions to the waiting crews, and with the promptness which has caused him to become known as one of the most exacting of race officials, gave the order: "Get ready!"

Twenty-four backs stiffened, muscles were drawn up, and the great race was all but begun. The referee's query to Cornell, Yale, and Harvard: "Are you ready?" was met with a snappy "Yes" from the coxswain of each of the shells. An instant of suspense a puff of smoke, a report, and the word had been given. Mighty roars went up from the observation train, the sympathizers of the three crews trying to outdo one another.

Yale's Advantage at the Start.

If any advantage in the shape of getting away is to be acknowledged, it belongs to Yale, for the nose of the shell which carried the dark blue jumped to the fore, with Cornell viciously hugging it and Harvard's prow a few short feet to the rear. Yale was the first to settle down to the racing stroke, and the watches on the press boat indicated that her oarsmen had started in at the rate of thirty-four strokes to the minute. Cornell was soon rowing the same, and in a few minutes the crimson-tipped blades were dipping in the water thirty-four times a minute.

The long, sweeping stroke of Bob Cook's men sent the Yale to the front to the extent of a quarter of a length, where it hung for perhaps a quarter of a mile. In the meantime, however, the Cornell champions had settled themselves down to work with a rhythm and precision which was remarkable for its matchless beauty. The form of Harvard was fairly good, but during the first quarter she fell to the rear slowly but surely, and at the half she was behind nearly a length. From the quarter Cornell's strong stroke began to assert itself, and a spurt brought the shell up to an even position with Yale. A little later Yale was the second in the race. Just before the first half flags were reached Cornell spurted again and crawled away from the other two boats beautifully.

Harvard also spurted, but not effectively, and the two other crews went on steadily leaving Mr. Lehmann's men behind. At the half Cornell lead Yale by half a length, and Harvard was one length and a half behind the leaders. When the flags were passed Courtney's men were rapidly reaching a point where clear water could be seen between Capt. Colson and the prow of the Yale shell. Once more Cornell spurted, just to show that the first fourth of the race had not told upon them, and the dark red shell began to run away from Yale.

When the mile and a half flag was reached it was seen that the crimson was evidently destined to cross the finish line a poor third. Cornell continued to gain, and at the end of the second mile plenty of blue water was discernible between the Cornell and Yale boats.

Cornell's Fine Exhibition.

From this point on Cornell gave an exhibition of rowing never paralleled on the American Thames. She lowered her stroke and pulled a measured thirty to the minute. Yale was hitting her stroke up fiercely, but the shell did not respond, and Cornell crept away. As Cornell and Yale approached the two and a half mile flag the Connecticut oarsmen sent their stroke up three points and their shell began to close up the gap between Yale and Cornell. The latter did not undertake to respond to the spurt, and it was unnecessary. Cornell's rowing was as clean as a whistle and her boat traveled at a pace which was marvelous, considering the slow stroke. During the Yale spurt the blue crew lost something of their finish, and the wake of the boat there was a splashing. In addition to this the shell at times was literally yanked out of the water, to settle back with a thud which must have retarded progress greatly. Cornell, on the contrary, gave the appearance of a crew out for an afternoon spin. Harvard's form showed a falling off, and her shell fell steadily to the rear. The three-mile flag showed Cornell the leader by over two lengths, with Yale and Cornell both sending their strokes up.

Cornell Rows Two Miles More.

The latter was evidently watching Yale, and as fast as the New Haven men hit it up Cornell responded, and with striking success. The last mile was rowed superbly by Cornell, while Yale began to show some signs of distress, which, while not particularly marked, indicated that the men were feeling the strain.

Cornell, however, had evidently been waiting for the stretch, and during the last half mile the crew rowed like demons. The champions of last year pulled down through the long line of boats and other vessels amid booming guns and general pandemonium.

Yale lost a length in the last half mile, while Harvard was toiling away nearly ten lengths behind. The booming of the gun on the yacht Eleanor, the judge's boat, announced that Cornell had crossed the line a winner. Fourteen seconds later another report told that Yale had finished.

The Cornell men were apparently fresh and strong at the finish, and with their faces wreathed in smiles, paddled majestically to one side. In the Yale boat Capt. Payne Whitney was apparently exhausted. His head dropped forward to one side and he half sat and half leaned against the side of the shell trying to recover himself. Harvard's men all kept their seats until their launch came alongside and took them aboard. A little later Yale's tired oarsmen were taken aboard their launch. Cornell, however, acted as if unsatisfied and rowed proudly up the river to the quarters, two miles distant. The official time follows:

Half mile—	Two and a half miles—
Cornell, 2:43.	Cornell, 14:43.
Yale, 2:44.	Yale, 14:55.
Harvard, 2:48.	Harvard, 15:15.
One mile—	Three miles—
Cornell 5:39.	Cornell, 17:44.
Yale, 5:45.	Yale, 17:59.
Harvard, 5:54.	Harvard, 18:28.
One mile and a half—	Three and a half miles—
Cornell 8:41.	Cornell, 20:32.
Yale, 8:45.	Yale, 20:42.
Harvard, 9:01.	Harvard, 21:12.
Two miles—	Finish—
Cornell 11:37.	Cornell, 23:48.
Yale, 11:45.	Yale, 24:02.
Harvard, 12:02.	Harvard, 24:35.

The officials of the race were: Referee—William A. Meikleham, Columbia.

Judges on referee's boat—Rudolph C. Lehmann of Harvard, Walter Camp of Yale, and Benjamin Ide Wheeler of Cornell.

Timekeepers—James J. Storrow of Harvard, George H. Adee of Yale, and Charles S. Francis of Cornell.

Judges at finish—J. F. Perkins of Harvard, Richard Schwieppe of Yale, and Henry Howland of Cornell.

YALE'S FRESHMEN VICTORIOUS.

Cornell's Crew Battles for the Lead, but Falls Into Second and Then Third Place.

YALE, first; time, 11:22 2-5.
HARVARD, second; time, 11:23 1-5.
CORNELL, third; time, 11:26 1-5.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 23.—If the university race of the early afternoon was tame as a contest, the freshman race, which was started at 5:03, was thrilling to the last degree. Every yard of the course was fought viciously, and the result was in doubt until the second Yale rushed across the line the winner in the official time of 11:22 2-5. One hundred yards from the end it was Yale, Cornell, and Harvard, and every one looked for a finish in that order. Yale spurted and maintained her advantage, but Cornell was not equal to the strain, and at the last moment Harvard in a desperate effort shot ahead of the Cornell youngsters and crossed half a length behind Yale, with the nose of the Ithacan shell lapping the Crimson boat.

Considering the weather conditions, with the wind blowing strong up stream and the tide also running in that direction, the time was fast, although the slowest since 1892. Every one of the freshmen oarsmen came over the line in the very best condition. There was no falling over by any of them, and it is likely that, like Cornell earlier in the day, they all could have gone another mile without going to pieces; in fact, the Yale coxswain was so uncertain of victory that he carried all three crews well under the bridge, an eighth of a mile past the finish.

The Yale men to-night were more pleased with Harvard's victory over Cornell than they were over their own, and the first thing the winning crew asked after they caught their breath was how badly Harvard had whipped the Ithacans.

The race was certainly a surprise to the more expert oarsmen even, the three leading coaches included. No one would believe that the youngsters would do so well, and the students of all three of the colleges are proud of their freshmen eights.

Wind Delays the Race.

The race was called for 3 o'clock, but at that time the wind was strong from the southwest, and the referee put it off for an hour. Then there was another wait for the wind to go down, and finally at 4:30 o'clock the three crews got into position just off the wharf at the naval station. Harvard had the west or outside course, Cornell the middle, and Yale the east side, the advantage being with the New Haven eight.

At the pistol fire Harvard caught the water first and shot ahead about three feet. Cornell was right after, and in the first ten strokes had drawn up even, and then passed. Harvard rowed about 34 at the start, Cornell 32, and Yale 35. The race to the first half-mile rather forecasted what might be expected, for Cornell, although rowing manfully and with the same long swing that characterized the 'Varsity earlier in the day, found that she could not shake off her rivals, and at the half-mile both were lapped on her quarter. The rough water on the west caused Harvard to splash some, but the Cambridge crew did not seem to lose much, and held on to the other two right well. Yale, however, put in a good spurt just before the mile was reached, and passed Harvard. At this point Cornell was rowing 34, Yale 33, and Harvard 35.

As the crews came up to the first mile Yale crept up even with Cornell and the two crews swept by the mark with absolutely no difference between them, while Harvard was not over a quarter of a length behind.

Yale Battles for the Lead.

The next stroke after the crews crossed the mile flag put Yale a foot in the lead, but Cornell recovered in the next, and for the half mile following the crews alternated, first one showing ahead and then the other, while Harvard seemed content to have the nose of her shell at the bow oar of the Cornell boat.

With the finish only a half mile away, and with the roar of the whistles and cheers of the partisans on every side, the crews made a brave fight for the line. Yale could not shake off Cornell—in fact, could not even get a short foot ahead of her, but just as the shells went by the one-and-a-half-mile mark Yale succeeded in getting the nose of her boat beyond Cornell's, and held it there. Then came the finish, and such a finish has not been seen on the water for many a year. Harvard's coxswain called on his crew, and they responded nobly with a spurt that put them almost on even terms with Cornell.

At an eighth of a mile from the finish line Cornell put in another spurt and established a slight lead over Harvard, but could not catch Yale. Again the Harvard coxswain called on his men, and the shell jumped, this time well beyond Cornell, and with the line only a few yards distant, the Cambridge crew had taken second place, and pluckily started after Yale. Inch by inch they gained, pulling a dashing stroke that sent the boat through the water without a hitch, but the finish line was not quite far enough away, and with Harvard's bow at Yale's No. 2, and while the bow of the Cornell shell was opposite to No. 7 of the Harvard crew, the crews sped over the line and Yale had won.

Yale's time was 11:22 2-5, Harvard's was 11:23 1-5, and Cornell's 11:26 1-5.

The spectators on the observation train on the west bank, with the sun shining right on the three boats, had a fine view of the whole fight from start to finish, and it was unfortunate that while thousands saw the procession of the 'Varsity, only a few hundred witnessed the battle of the freshmen.

Inasmuch as none of the crews were exhausted at the finish, the race was also more satisfactory than the first one rowed to-day, and it was well said to-night that the 'Varsity race of 1898 will be forgotten years before the freshman race of the same year.

COACHES AND CAPTAIN TALK.

Harry Payne Whitney Sheds Tears Over the Defeat of the Yale Crew.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 23.—Coach Courtney, after the 'Varsity race, said: "I believed and still believe that there is not a crew in the country which could beat to-day's crew. Regarding the crew's chances at Saratoga, I cannot say. I have another crew which can do just as well as to-day's. It may be this other crew next time.

"We have no excuse to make for not winning the freshmen race. It was fairly rowed and finely won, and I want to tell you that it must have been a mighty fine crew to beat our freshmen. I consider that the freshmen crew was a fast one, but, as a matter of fact, my energies almost wholly were devoted to the 'Varsity. We won the race we were after, and we ought to be well satisfied. A defeat does not dishearten me and such a defeat of to-day means that we have some very promising material in sight."

Capt. Payne Whitney showed the keenest disappointment over the defeat of the 'Varsity. As he stepped out of the shell and walked up the float he could not restrain the tears. His men gave him a rousing cheer and followed it with yells and cheers for Coach Cook, who was very much downcast. Of the contest, Capt. Whitney said: "Yale rowed for all there was in it, every man in the boat exerted every muscle and put every ounce of his strength on his oar. We are certainly greatly pleased with the fine showing the crew made. We heartily congratulate Cornell on the victory. They fought every inch of the four miles, and the best crew won."

Coach Lehmann of Harvard said that the race was well rowed. Harvard's time would have shown about ten seconds better had not Coxswain Orton ordered the men to stop rowing before the line was reached, owing to a misjudgment of the range flags.

"The men went to pieces," Mr. Lehmann said, "when they struck the rough water on the first turn, but they got together again and rowed the race out well."

The accidental stopping before the finish line was reached was very much regretted by Mr. Lehmann and all the members of the crew, as it gave the appearance of quitting before the race was over. The men were ordered to stop, however, and were not responsible.

MAKE-UP OF THE CREWS.

Statistics as to the Contestants in Both of the Races.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 23.—The 'Varsity crews in to-day's races were made up as follows:

CORNELL.

Name and Position.	Class.	Age.	Height. Ft.	In.	Wt.
F. A. Briggs, stroke	1898	23	5	6	168
Edward J. Savage, No. 7	1898	23	6	1	170
R. W. Beardslee, No. 6	1900	23	5	11	150
C. S. Moore, No. 5	1898	21	5	6½	160
T. L. Bailey, No. 4	1899	20	6	..	169
S. W. Wakeman, No. 3	1899	21	6	..	168
Milton Bentley, No. 2	1898	21	6	..	158
W. C. Dalzell, jr., bow	1899	20	5	11	165
F. C. Colson, cowswain	1897	22	5	6	112
YALE.					
Payne Whitney, bow and Captain	1898	22	5	10	164
Harry P. Wickes, No. 2	1900	19	5	11	168
J. Penn Brock, No. 3	1900	18	5	10½	183
Robert D. Flint, No. 4	1898S.	22	5	11	165
J. W. Niedecken, No. 4	1900	21	6	⅝	170
Fred W. Aiken, No. 6	1900	21	6	..	181
J. C. Greenleaf, No. 7	1898S.	20	6	..	169
W. B. Williams, stroke	1900	18	5	10	157
J. McL. Walton, coxsw'n	1899	18	5	9	114
HARVARD.					
Fletcher Dobyns, stroke	1898	26	5	9	150
Nicholas Biddle, No. 7	1900	19	6	..	160
J. H. Perkins, Captain, No. 6	1898	22	6	1	170
C. L. Harding, No. 5	1900	19	5	9	162
C. L. Higginson, jr., No. 4	1900	20	6	1	162
E. Wadsworth, No. 3	1898	21	5	10	163
J. D. Kernan, No. 2	1900	20	5	10	167
G. S. Derby, bow	1898	23	5	10	162
G. F. Orton, coxswain	1897	24	5	7	109

The make-up of the freshmen crews was as follows:

YALE.

Name and Position.	Class.	Age.	Height. Ft.	In.	Wt.
C. B. Waterman, bow	1901	20	5	9	160
Herman P. Olott, No. 2	1900	21	5	11	170
R. M. Newport, No. 3	1901	19	5	11	168
G. S. Stillman, No. 5	1901	18	6	2	192
H. E. Gillett, No. 5	1900	18	6	..	175
F. G. Brown, jr., No. 6 and Captain	1901	19	6	3	195
Paul L. Mitchell, No. 7	1901	19	5	11	168
A. Cameron, stroke	1901	18	5	10½	160
HARVARD.					
C. W. Locke, stroke	18		5	8	140
James Lawrence, jr., No. 7	20		6	2	175
H. H. Payton, No. 6 and Captain	21		5	9	176
E. P. Loud, No. 5	19		6		170
R. E. Gilchrist, No. 4	19		6		168
L. Endicott, No. 3	19		5	9	150
Whitney, No. 2	17		5	10	155
H. C. Hawkins, J. R., bow	20		5	9	143
CORNELL.					
C. B. English, stroke	20		5	9	160
S. W. Hartley, No. 7	19		5	10	156
L. S. Lyon, No. 6 and Captain	19		5	9	154
A. Ball, No. 5	24		5	8	181
C. W. Cross, No. 4	19		5	10	163
E. C. King, No. 3	19		5	10	165
H. E. Vanderhoef, No. 2	21		5	9	154
C. H. Fay, bow	20		6		156

FORMER 'VARSITY RACES.

No Race Rowed at New London Before Since 1895.

NEW LONDON, June 23.—The following is a summary of the Harvard and Yale 'Varsity races at New London:

June 28, 1878..	Harvard	20:44¾	Yale	21:29
June 27, 1879..	Harvard	22:15	Yale	23:58
July 1, 1880..	Yale	24:27	Harvard	25:09
July 1, 1881..	Yale	22:13	Harvard	22:19
June 30, 1882..	Harvard	20:47	Yale	20:50½
June 28, 1883..	Harvard	24:26	Yale	25:59
June 26, 1884..	Yale	20:31	Harvard	20:46
June 26, 1885..	Harvard	25:15½	Yale	26:20
July 2, 1886..	Yale	20:41¼	Harvard	21:05¾
July 1, 1887..	Yale	22:56	Harvard	23:10½
June 29, 1888..	Yale	20:10	Harvard	21:24
June 29, 1889..	Yale	21:30	Harvard	21:55
June 27, 1890..	Yale	21:29	Harvard	21:40
June 26, 1891..	Harvard	21:23	Yale	21:57
July 1, 1892..	Yale	20:48	Harvard	21:42½
June 30, 1893..	Yale	25:01½	Harvard	25:15
June 28, 1894..	Yale	22:47	Harvard	24:40
June 28, 1895..	Yale	21:30	Harvard	22:06

No college race has been rowed here since 1895 until to-day.

ITHACA CELEBRATES THE VICTORY.

A Fireworks Display at Renwick Beach and Other Illuminations.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 23.—To-night the proud Ithacans jubilantly celebrated the victory of the Cornell 'Varsity crew at New London. Not even regret at the defeat of the Freshmen crew could dampen the exuberant enthusiasm of the collegians who remain in town, nor were the loyal citizens of Ithaca a whit less demonstrative than the students. The principal business blocks were gayly decorated, and horns and cannon crackers made the night lively.

Crowds of people went to Renwick Beach on Cayuga Lake, where the main celebration took place. The trolley cars running to the beach were prettily decorated in the carnelian and white, and the students enlivened the trip with college songs and their staccato yell. A band of music ably seconded the students in their efforts. The principal feature of the celebration at the beach was a fireworks display.

Many prominent students and alumni who were unable to attend the race took the lead in the celebration of the afternoon and evening. They included ex-Capt. Troy of the '95 crew; Weber, President of the class of '96; Rammelkamp, '96; Frazer, '97, and many undergraduates. Every one is confident of a 'Varsity victory at Saratoga, and already plans are being made to give Cornell's brawny oarsmen a hearty welcome home.

ANNUAL CREW ELECTIONS.

Every Man in the Yale 'Varsity Boat an Andover Graduate.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 23.—The annual crew election of Yale was held after luncheon and Fred W. Allen of Walpole, Mass., was chosen Captain of the '99 crew. He is a Sophomore and prepared for Yale at Andover. Incidentally, every oarsman in the Yale 'Varsity boat to-day was an Andover graduate.

The eight and substitutes took the 6 o'clock train for New Haven. The Yale quarters were all but deserted when the launch brought the Freshmen back after the second race, but the few heelers that were about gave the youngsters a rousing cheer, and when the boys stepped out on the float they all joined in the Freshman yell, while the small cannon at the quarters boomed a salute.

F. L. Higginson, who rowed No. 4 in the Harvard shell 'Varsity, was elected Captain of the '98-'99 'Varsity crew.

To-night all the Cornell men staid in quarters and the Freshmen cheered up under the happiness which had befallen their seniors. Mr. Courtney was early in receipt of congratulatory telegrams.

REJOICING AT SARATOGA.

Columbia and Pennsylvania Crews Glad of Cornell's Victory.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 23.—Both the Columbia and Pennsylvania crews were on the qui vive to hear the result of the New London race. When they received telephonic intelligence that Cornell had won they raised a mighty shout and made the air fairly ring with their college yells.

The coaches and crews are delighted, and say that it is just what they expected, and that nothing but an accident could have prevented Cornell from winning. They add, in substance, that the Cornell men, while coming here with all the glory of outrowing both Yale and Harvard, will find it quite so easy a job to measure oar blades with Columbia and the Quakers.

DR. SEAMAN ON THE RACE.

President of the Cornell Alumni Also Talks of the Challenge Cup.

The Alumni of Cornell University in this city, although naturally much elated at the result of yesterday's race at New London, showed no disposition to magnify the victory to the disparagement of the race at Saratoga next week. They and the men of Columbia have already turned their thoughts toward the race of July 1, when the beautiful "'Varsity Challenge Cup" presented by Dr. Louis L. Seaman, President of the New York Cornell Alumni Association, will be rowed for for the first time. The crews entered for that race are those from Cornell, Columbia, University of Pennsylvania, and the University of Wisconsin. It was at one time hoped that the University of Toronto would enter a crew, but it was found impracticable to get together there this year the requisite number of good oarsmen.

Dr. Seaman desisted yesterday afternoon from his work of examining applicants for enlistment in the United States Army long enough to speak of the Saratoga race. Said he:

"When I offered the 'Varsity Challenge Cup I had no idea that it would be rowed for this year. My idea was to make the cup represent in the university aquatic world what the cup is to the yacht enthusiast. It represents Cornell's open policy, a field free for all and no favor to any; it stands for true sportsmanship. I am pleased to state that I have heard from several sources that there will be a challenge for the cup next year from the other side of the Atlantic. My idea, and that of the others who are fostering these races at Saratoga, is to gradually build up an American Henley—to make the rowing carnival the social event of the year. We would like to see a real Henley at Saratoga Lake. The course there is a splendid one. Any number of crews can row there. In 1875 the contesting crews in the regatta on Saratoga Lake numbered thirteen. The railroad company has promised to lay a track next year along the entire course for observation trains, as is done at New London."

Dr. Seaman said he did not think Cornell's victory at New London would lessen popular interest in the race next week, as Columbia has a first-class crew, and no one can tell what the Pennsylvania men may do. He said he believed Cornell would have to fight hard for victory.

The following dispatch was sent yesterday to the Cornell crew by Dr. Seaman:

Headquarters First Volunteer Engineers,
New York, June 23.

Capt. Colson, Cornell Navy, New London, Conn.:
Hearty congratulations to the crew. You have done credit to yourselves. You have done honor to our university, you have some Yale and Harvard as they would have done you had they been able to spell that necessary adjective. Now for the 'Varsity cup. L. L. SEAMAN.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

New Jersey Veterans Hold Their Thirty-first Annual State Encampment at Long Branch, N. J.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 23.—The thirty-first annual State encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic opened its two days session here this morning. The Grand Army of the Republic posts of the State are represented by throngs of veterans, who began to arrive last night. The comrades assembled at headquarters, the Ocean House, this morning at 10 o'clock. By the time of roll call at the Ocean Theatre at 10:30 o'clock, where Commander Samuel G. Hayter of Bloomfield presided and called the convention to order, fourteen posts from over the State were there to answer, as follows: Slocum Post No. 55, Paterson; Lincoln Post, No. 11, Garfield Post No. 4, Sheridan Post No. 110, and Marcus L. Ward Post, all of Newark; Winfield Scott Post No. 73, Plainfield; Ezal Bodd Post, Orange; Van Houten Post No. 3, Jersey City; T. M. K. Lee, Jr., Post No. 5, Camden; Arrowsmith Post No. 61, Red Bank; Kilpatrick Post No. 64, Elizabeth; C. K. Hall Post No. 41, Asbury Park; Rutherford Post, and the J. B. Morris Post, Long Branch.

The business proceedings of the day included the reading of reports and the appointments of committees on resolutions and nominations, after which the session adjourned to participate in the parade, which took place at 2 o'clock. About 5,000 persons were in line.

At 7 o'clock this evening the veterans took the trolley from Broadway and Second Avenue and met at Pleasure Bay, participating in the grandest camp fire ever given by the State encampment since its organization. From 7 to 9 o'clock there were addresses by many eminent speakers. At 9 o'clock there was a grand spectacular production on the Shrewsbury River of the "Battle of Manila," and also of the blowing up of the Maine.

To-morrow the business session will be held at the Ocean Theatre, when officers will be elected. At Hicks's and Helley's halls this evening the women's organizations held a ball in honor of the department officers. The Ladies' Society of the G. A. R. and the Woman's Relief Corps did nothing more to-day than to organize. They will settle down for a business day to-morrow.

Ex-President Harrison, who is spending the Summer at the Elberon Hotel, was waited upon yesterday and invited to be present at the encampment, but declined on account of business engagements.

Horse Fell on Cavalry Troop Member.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 23.—Errick Nordell of this place, a member of the Red Bank Cavalry Troop, was thrown from his horse while lining up for the Grand Army parade here to-day. The horse slipped and fell on Mr. Nordell, who had a leg broken and sustained a fractured skull. He will probably recover. He is employed in the office of the Auditor of the New York and Long Branch Railroad.

AIMED TO BURN A COLLEGE

A Discharged Professor Arrested for Vandalism Makes a Startling Confession.

SAYS HE HATED THE FACULTY

Lafayette College at Easton, Penn., Was in Danger of Being Destroyed —George Herbert Stevens Will Be Held for Arson.

EASTON, Penn., June 23.—George Herbert Stevens, who until about a year ago was Adjunct Professor of Moral Philosophy at Lafayette College, is under arrest here on the technical charge of malicious mischief, and has confessed to all manner of vandalism on the college campus. He declares that it was his intention to burn every building on the college campus because of his animosity to Dr. Warfield, President.

Stevens was arrested last night at Duncannon, Penn., and was brought to this city to-day.

The police charge Stevens with various acts of vandalism about the college, including the cutting of rare and valuable vines, the tarring of the chapel, the destruction of the organ, the throwing of hymn books into a well, &c. When this mischief was committed it was invariably charged up to the students. Several young men were arrested, charged with tarring the chapel, but they were all discharged.

Last Saturday night another attempt at vandalism was made in the college chapel. The night watchman in the chapel was confronted by a stranger, and a hard scuffle ensued, but the intruder got away. The watchman said that in the fight he struck the intruder on the head. There is a bruise on Stevens's forehead to-day. In the door of the chapel the key Stevens had during the time he was an instructor at Lafayette was found, and in the chapel was found a basket containing a number of bad eggs. Stevens's valise was found in a student's room in one of the halls on the campus.

About a year ago Stevens gained some notoriety by his

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD

Hamburg, the Winner of the Swift Stakes, Gives a Remarkable Exhibition of Racing.

HAD IT MUCH HIS OWN WAY

Onondaga's Pride Wins the Rosebud Stakes in a Close Finish—Speculation as to the Merits of Plaudit and Hamburg—To Meet in the Realization Stakes.

Hamburg's performance in the Swift Stakes, at seven furlongs, was the feature of the racing at Sheepshead Bay yesterday. As he had no one in the race against him except Loiterer and Murillo, it was not a race, but a procession. Yet it was interesting as showing what a high-class horse with a phenomenal burst of speed can do against even so fast a sprinter as Loiterer. The latter had, of course, no chance against Hamburg at a sprinting distance, and it is doubtful if any horse now on the turf has, as Hamburg has so much speed at the beginning of a race that he is able to kill off his competitors before a half mile has been run. Yesterday Loiterer made a desperate effort to keep up with him, Sloan riding the Keene colt for all he knew how to prevent being shaken off. But as Hamburg ran the first furlong in 0:12 1-5, the quarter mile in 0:23 2-5, and the three furlongs in 0:35, that settled Loiterer, who was going on his tip-toes at the end of the quarter, and was three lengths behind at the end of the three furlongs. When the half mile was reached in 0:47 1-5, Hamburg had the race won, Loiterer then being a dozen lengths behind him. Then Taral took a strong hold on Hamburg's head, and brought him down, first to a gallop and then to an easy canter, at which he was going when he passed the judges, winner of the stakes by ten or a dozen lengths, Loiterer beating Murillo nearly the same distance.

The arrival of Plaudit, a former stable companion of Hamburg at the Sheepshead Bay track, yesterday, set all the turf gossips to speculating as to what he can do against Hamburg in the Realization Stakes, in which both are engaged. Hamburg, all the critics admit, can unquestionably outsprint Plaudit, and beat him at any distance up to a mile. But Hamburg has not yet shown his ability to go over a distance of ground, and there are many of the horsemen who think that if Plaudit comes back to his Spring form, from which he has retrograded materially since he won three successive Derbys, he will be able to beat Hamburg at a mile and five furlongs, the distance at which the Realization is to be run. Plaudit looks to be in good condition, but will be given no hard work for a few days.

Sixty Yearlings to be Sold This Week.

William Jackson, son of Gen. W. H. Jackson, proprietor of the famous Belle Meade Stud, reached here yesterday with the sixty colts and fillies, the products of the farm, that are to be sold at auction here next week. The lot excited considerable favorable comment among horsemen who inspected them.

Sloan, whose merits as a jockey are recognized outside of the circle of Tenderloin soubrettes, was yesterday offered $1,000 if he would ride Warrenton and win the American Derby with him on Saturday next at the Chicago races, with $500 guaranteed him for going West to ride the colt, no matter where he finished. Sloan's engagements prevented him from accepting the offer, which had already been declined by Fred Taral. Another bit of gossip from Chicago was to the effect that the Morris brothers' colt Mirthful, ridden by Littlefield, yesterday morning worked a mile and a half in 2:38¼.

Sloan rode three winners yesterday, Taral two, and Sims one. In two of his victories Sloan certainly showed horsemanship of the very best, though any one of the jockeys would have been able to win the opening dash, as he did, with Alpen. The Fleischmann horse won this dash as he pleased, what racing there was in it being confined to Rusher and Mr. Clay, who had a pretty contest for second honors, in which Rusher was finally successful, beating Mr. Clay by a head. After the race Alpen, who was entered to be sold for $800, was bid up to $1,500 and then bought in by his owner by the necessary additional bid of $5. Some one in the stable got angry at this, presumably Welch, the trainer, who suspected "Bill" Daly of being back of the bidding. Accordingly he claimed Rusher from Daly's stable. "Pa Bill" didn't seem to take it much to heart, as he got $2,497.50 for a horse which he had offered to sell to any one for $2,500.

Sloan's clever victory was in the race for the Rosebud Stakes, for two-year-old fillies, in which he landed Onondaga's Pride winner by a length from Prestidigitatrice and Whiplash. This latter pair were having the race between them all the way up to the last sixteenth pole, Onondaga's Pride running back in the ruck, one of the unconsidered trifles. She must have been at least a dozen lengths behind the leaders at that point. In an instant, however, Sloan got her out of the bunch and made a rush for the leaders, between which the racing was of the liveliest. Those who were intently watching the pair and cheering Prestidigitatrice, they were astounded by the appearance of a flash of yellow satin which seemed to drop from the skies and rush by Prestidigitatrice and Whiplash like a ghost. It was Sloan with Onondaga's Pride, and the victory was so sudden and complete and startling that even the most bitter of the anti-Sloan faction had to admit that it was a superb piece of riding, almost equal to some of "Snapper" Garrison's meteoric finishes in his palmy days. Sloan won the race by a length from Prestidigitatrice, who beat Whiplash by the narrowest of margins for the second money.

Sloan also won the fifth race with Kenmore Queen by a very pretty driving finish, in which he nipped Momentum and Peat right on the post, the three finishing in a bunch. Sloan could have won the race with any one of the trio in all probability, as he easily outrode both Spencer and Sims, who had the mounts on the second and third horses.

Of Taral's two winning mounts, one was with Hamburg, which has already been referred to, and the other with Ben Holladay in the second race. Of the seven that ran in the race, Damien was the only real contender against Holladay, the others being beaten by the time the race was half run. Damien made a strong bid for the honors and ran a clever race, but, thanks to Taral, Ben Holladay wore him down in the last half furlong and got the money.

Ben Ronald won the selling race on the turf, which wound up the day's sport, Sun Up and Burlesque making so close a finish for the place that no one would have had cause for complaint, so far as the public could see, if it had been declared a dead heat. But the second money was given to Sun Up, and no one will dispute the justice of that placing. After the race Ben Ronald, who was entered to be sold for $800, was bid up to $1,500, and then bought in by Mr. Dwyer for $1,505.

The Summaries.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Selling. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Futurity course. Time—1:11 1-5. Winner bid in by owner for $1,500.

1—Alpen, C. Fleischmann's Sons' ch. c., by Sir Dixon-Alpena, $800, 100 pounds, 4 to 5 and 2 to 5.....(Sloan.)
2—Rusher, W. C. Daly's ch. c., 107, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(E. Jones.)
3—Mr. Clay, Hardy Campbell's br. c., 110, 7 to 1.....(Sims.)

Autumn, 104, 9 to 2, (Maher;) The Gardiner, 104, 7 to 1, (Spencer;) Mischief Maker, 89, 30 to 1, (Blair;)) Armament, 112, 12 to 1, (Murphy,) and Hintime, 115, 30 to 1, (McCafferty,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length and a half; a head between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and three-sixteenths. Time—2:01 4-5.

1—Ben Holladay, Eastin & Larabie's b. h., 5 years, by Hanover-Mollie L., 126 pounds, 8 to 5 and 1 to 4.....(Taral)
2—Damien, Sydney Paget's b. h., 5, 109, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Spencer)
3—Previous, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., 3, 111, 8 to 5.....(Sloan)

Peep o' Day, 5, 118, 7 to 1, (Sims;) Defender, 5, 101, 25 to 1, (Maher;) Howard Mann, 5, 106, 25 to 1, (Hamilton,) and Dutch Skater, 8, 104, 60 to 1, (Collins,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Rosebud Stakes, for two-year-old fillies. Purse $750, added to a sweepstakes of $80 each, $10 forfeit, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Four and a half furlongs. Time—0:56 3-5.

1—Onondaga's Pride, Bromley & Co.'s ch. f., by Onondaga-Frederick's Pride, 110 pounds, 5 to 2 and even money.....(Sloan)
2—Prestidigitatrice, A. H. & D. M. Morris's ch. f., 110, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Penn)
3—Whiplash, J. W. Colt's b. f., 110, 11 to 5..... (Doggett)

High Degree, 125, 4 to 1, (Murphy;) Lepida, 110, 40 to 1, (E. Jones;) Halo, 106, 60 to 1, (O'Leary;) Lady Onward, 105, 20 to 1, (Sims;) Uam Var, 105, 50 to 1, (Hamilton;) Nell Dale, 105, 20 to 1, (Spencer,) and Saccharine, 105, 15 to 1, (Maher,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a length; a head between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Swift Stakes. For three-year-olds. Purse $1,000, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, $20 forfeit, of which $250 to second and $150 to third. Seven furlongs. Time—1:27 1-5.

1—Hamburg, Marcus Daly's br. c., by Hanover-Lady Reel, 126 pounds, 1 to 4 and out... (Taral)
2—Loiterer, J. R. Keene's b. c., 116, 4 to 1 and 1 to 4.....(Sloan)
3—Murillo, J. G. Follansbee's b. c., 116, 100 to 1. (Spencer)

Won in a canter by ten lengths; eight lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Penalties and allowances. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:15 2-5.

1—Kenmore Queen, Bromley & Co.'s b. f., 3 years, by Ben Strome-Roseleaf, 105 pounds, 9 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Sloan)
2—Momentum, Gonghacres Stable's b. c., 105, 11 to 5 and even money.....(Spencer)
3—Peat, Walter Keyes's b. g., 5, 125, 4 to 5.. (Sims)

Slasher, 3, 100, 150 to 1, (Maher;) Tinkler, 3, 102, 300 to 1, (O'Connor;) Inspection, 3, 95, 300 to 1, (Bergen,) and Follow-the-Flag, 3, 95, 300 to 1, (Madison,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a neck; a head between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile, on the turf track. Time—1:41. Winner bought in by the owner for $1,505.

1—Ben Ronald, M. F. Dwyer's br. g., 4 years, by Hindoo-Ben-My-Chree, 109 pounds, $800, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Sims)
2—Sun Up, W. M. Barrick's ch. h., 6, 110, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Doggett)
3—Burlesque, G. B. Patterson's br. h., 4, 114, 11 to 5.....(Hamilton)

Howard S., 4, 116, 30 to 1, (Taral;) Octave, 3, 86, 7 to 1, (O'Connor;) Her Own, 4, 96, 100 to 1, (Hothershall;) Rinaldo, 3, 101, 7 to 2, (Maher,) and Hats Off, 4, 106, 200 to 1, (Murphy,) also ran and finshed as named.

Won in a drive by a length; a nose between second and third.

Dixiana Yearlings Sold.

Previous to the racing at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday, thirteen yearlings from Major B. G. Thomas's Dixiana Stud were sold at auction in the sale pad docks, netting a total of $11,275, an average of a bit over $867. The best price was obtained for a colt by Masetto, the Australian sire out of the Mortemer mare, The Sweeper. John E. Madden bid $5,000 for him when the colt was first offered. That drove all other would-be-competitors for his possession out of the bidding, and the colt was knocked down to him at that sum. The youngsters fetching $500 or more were the following:

Black colt, by Himyar-Lady Agnes, by St. Blaise; A. J. Joyner.....$2,200
Bay colt, by Himyar-Grace Lee, by Kyrle Daly; Charles Boyle.....500
Bay colt, by Himyar-Gossamer, by Macaroon; Charles Boyle.....700
Brown colt, by Victory-Quesal, by Himyar; M. F. Dwyer.....700
Chestnut filly, by Himyar-Fulton, by King Ban; W. L. Powers.....550
Bay filly, by Himyar-Coots, by Prince Charlie; W. B. Naughton.....500
Brown colt, by Masetto-The Sweeper, by Mortemer; John E. Madden.....5,000

TROTTING AT THE PARKWAY.

Eight Heats in One Race and Several Good Races Give Fine Sport—A Ringer Discovered.

The Parkway Driving Club's charming little track at Parkville never appeared to better advantage than yesterday afternoon, the second day of the Summer meeting. The attendance was much larger than on the first day, and the racing was all that could be desired. The day's card was a lengthy one, races from the previous day having been postponed, owing to rain. The event, the 2:24 class, trotting, was the first called and ten starters responded to the bell. Of the lot Capt. C. H. Sherer's bay gelding Bewilder was a favorite in the pools at even money against the field.

When the start was made, after considerable delay, Bewilder shot to the front, but almost immediately went to a break. Rogers, however, steadied the favorite, and the way he overhouled the field showed he had the speed of the lot. The other two heats were repetitions of the first, except that Bewilder was steady throughout and won easily. Wonderful and Russell T. put up a great fight for the place in the last heat.

The 3:00 class, pacing, the second race on the card, proved the sporting event of the day. Eight heats at this time of year are rather extraordinary, and the horses engaged will probably feel the effects for some time.

Of the ten starters King Chimes, with a trotting record of 2:14, was picked to win. He, however, spoiled his chances in several heats by trying to strike his old gait. Nut Vina proved something of a surprise party by winning the first two heats off hand with comparative ease, but in the next attempt King Chimes trotted the track without a skip and landed first at the wire. A break in the fourth spoiled his chances and Sleepy Joe captured the heat.

A further surprise was supplied by Ernest H., who came up fresh and won the fifth and sixth heats in a drive. Mamie Clark had been the most consistent performer of the lot, finishing three times in second place and twice in third. Not having won a heat she, with Annie T., was sent to the barn after the fifth heat. This left the four heat-winners to fight it out. King Chimes captured the seventh by a short head from the roan in a whipping finish. Chimes was steady in the next round and ended the race.

The sensation of the day developed in the last race, the 2:29 class trotting. A horse named Tuckahoe was entered by Clarence Weil of Mount Vernon, N. Y. The first heat passed off without incident, going to Wilmot, favorite in the pools. After the horses had been called out for the second heat, Trainer Nichols was called into the judges' stand, and from information elicited from him, it was discovered that Tuckahoe was a ringer, his right name and breeding being Chetwood, 2:27, by Chichester, dam Vanity Fair, by Abdallah 15. The judges absolved the owner and driver of any attempt to defraud, and the horse was withdrawn. Racing will be resumed this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

FIRST RACE.—2:24 class, trotting; purse, $300.

Bewilder, b. g., by Baywood, (Rogers).....1 1 1
Wonderful, g. g., by Independence, (Lewis).....9 2 3
Russel T., b. g., by Albert W., (Stevens).....9 3 2
Tudor Hall, by Piedmont, (Hollenbeck).....7 4 4
Newport, b. g., (Moser).....4 8 7
Critic R., b. m., (Relyea).....10 6 8
Fly Forward, b. m., (Bailey).....10 5 6
Leona, blk. m., (Murphy).....8 7 5
Hunyadi, b. h., (Driscoll).....6 9 9
Lucy M., ch. m., (McGuire).....3 dis.
Time—2:26; 2:25½; 2:25.

SECOND RACE.—3:00 class, pacing; purse, $300.

King Chimes, b. g., by Chimes, (Davis).....7 6 1 2 3 4 1 1
Ernest H., b. g., by Lord Harold, (Dooley).....5 2 5 4 1 1 2 3
Nut Vina, ch. m., by Nutmeg, (Stevens).....1 1 9 6 6 3 3 2
Sleepy Joe, blk. g., (Post)..8 8 6 1 4 2 4 dis
Mamie Clark, b. m., (Driscoll).....2 3 2 3 2 2 ro.
Annie T., blk. m., (Dudley)..4 7 3 5 5 ro.
Jack Fullerton, b. g., (Mc. Grath).....6 4 4 8 dis.
Benita, b. h., (M. Quintin)..9 9 7 7 dr.
Viola F., br. m., (Hayden)..3 5 8 dis.
Time—2:25¾; 2:25¼; 2:26½; 2:25½; 2:27¼; 2:31; 2:25½; 2:32.

THIRD RACE.—2:20 class, trotting; purse, $300.

Crescent, b. g., by Stamboul-Trousseau, (Rogers).....1 1 1
Arbitrator, br. g., by Quartermaster, (Snyder).....2 6 2
Agnes Morrill, g. m., by Independence, (Cash).....3 2 3
McLoughlin Maid, ch. m., (Moser).....5 3 6
Allie Tare, b. m., (Devy).....4 5 4
Charlotte W., ch. m., (Hard).....6 4 5
Readington Prince, b. g., (Fergus).....7 7 7
Time—2:23½; 2:22; 2:20¾.

FOURTH RACE.—2:29 class, trotting; purse, $250.

Nellie Belle, blk. m., (Davis).....5 1 1 1
Wilnot, blk. g., by Wilton, (Stevens)....1 4 4 4
Gloucester's First, b. m., by Gloucester, (Barrett).....3 2 2 2
Annie D., b. m., by Cayuga, (Wilson)..2 3 3 3
Tuckahoe, g. g., (Wilkens).....4 dr.
Time—2:32½; 2:29½; 2:27; 2:31.

NEW YORK DRIVING CLUB.

Members of the Defunct Body Talk of a New Club and a New Track.

A meeting of a number of the members of the defunct Driving Club of New York was held at the Metropole Hotel last night.

W. E. Parsons, Jr., presided, and in his opening speech roundly scored several of the members of the Executive Committee which had disbanded the club.

After a great deal of talk it was finally proposed that a new club be started, and that instead of getting a mile track a site for a half-mile track be looked for. The difficulty of getting a site for a mile track within easy distance of the city was urged. The vote on the question showed that fourteen of those present favored the half-mile track, while nine wanted a mile track. Finally a committee of five was appointed to go about among the members of the old club and solicit subscriptions for stock in the new enterprise, and to look at sites for a new track. The committee, which will report the result of its efforts at a meeting to be held in September, will be composed as follows: H. S. Mangles, W. F. Parsons, Jr., Alexander Newburger, J. Coleman, and A. J. Keating.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Lose in Pittsburg After an Interesting Ten-Inning Game.

ANSON GAVE MENAFEE A TRIAL

The ex-Pittsburg Pitcher Did Well After the Third Inning—Brooklyns Lose Through Stern's Poor Pitching—Other Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	36	19	.655
Boston	35	20	.637
Cleveland	33	21	.611
Baltimore	30	22	.577
Chicago	31	25	.554
Pittsburg	30	25	.545
New York	27	27	.500
Philadelphia	23	28	.451
Brooklyn	22	30	.423
Washington	20	35	.364
St. Louis	20	35	.364
Louisville	19	39	.328

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Pittsburg, 8; New York, 7.
Cleveland, 4; Brooklyn, 2.
Boston, 5; Chicago, 4.
Cincinnati, 13; Baltimore, 4.
Washington, 8; Louisville, 3.
St. Louis, 7; Philadelphia, 4.

Games To-day.

New York in Cleveland.
Brooklyn in Chicago.
Washington in Cincinnati.
Baltimore in St. Louis.
Philadelphia in Louisville.
Boston in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, June 23.—The home team won an exciting ten-inning game from the New Yorks this afternoon. The winning run was scored on singles by Davis and Ely and McCarthy's three-bagger. Manager Anson decided to give Menafee, the ex-Pittsburg pitcher, a trial against his erstwhile clubmates to-day, and in the first three innings he was hit freely. From then on, however, he did good work. The New Yorks gave a good account of themselves in the field and at the bat. They tied the score in the eighth inning by good batting and base running. Warner objected to a decision in the seventh inning and was ordered to the bench, Grady taking his place. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Donovan, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
O'Brien, cf.	0	0	4	0	1
Gray, 3b.	1	0	2	1	0
McC'thy, lf.	3	2	3	0	0
H. Davis, 1b.	2	3	14	1	1
Padden, 2b.	0	1	1	2	0
Bowman, c.	0	1	2	0	1
Schriver, c.	0	0	2	0	1
Ely, ss.	2	1	0	4	0
Killen, p.	0	0	1	2	6
Total	8	11	30	14	5

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	0	1	2	1	0
Tiernan, lf.	1	2	4	0	0
Joyce, 1b.	3	2	12	2	1
G. Davis, ss.	2	2	2	6	0
Gleason, 2b.	1	1	5	2	1
McC'rry, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Hartman, 3b.	0	0	0	4	0
Warner, c.	0	0	2	1	0
Grady, c.	0	1	1	0	0
Menafee, p.	0	0	0	3	1
Total	7	*10	28	18	3

*One out when winning run was scored.

Pittsburg	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1—8
New York	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0—7

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 4; New York, 2. Two-base hits—Tiernan, Joyce, Gray. Three-base hits—McCarthy, G. Davis. Sacrifice hits—Killen, G. Davis, McCreery. First base on balls—Off Killen, 2; off Menafee, 2. Hit by pitched ball—O'Brien, Gray. Struck out—By Killen, 2; by Menafee, 3. Umpire—Mr. Cushman. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Heydler.

STEIN WAS NOT EFFECTIVE.

Poor Pitching Caused the Brooklyns' Defeat in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 23.—Manager Ebbets tried Stein against the Clevelands to-day, but he was hit freely, and his wildness also contributed to the Brooklyns' defeat. Both teams fielded in brilliant style. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	2	2	4	0	0
Childs, 2b.	0	1	2	6	0
Wallace, 3b.	1	1	0	0	0
McKean, ss.	0	2	1	2	0
Tebeau, 1b.	0	1	12	0	0
Blake, rf.	1	1	2	2	0
McAleer, cf.	1	1	3	0	1
Zimmer, c.	0	0	3	0	0
Young, p.	1	2	1	4	0
Total	4	12	27	12	1

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf.	0	0	3	0	0
Jones, rf.	0	0	3	1	0
La Ch'ce, ss.	0	2	1	4	0
Sh'kard, lf.	1	0	3	0	0
Tucker, 1b.	0	1	12	1	0
Hlm'n, 2b.	0	1	2	5	0
Shindle, 3b.	0	0	3	7	0
Grim, c.	1	1	1	1	0
Stein, p.	0	0	1	1	0
Total	2	10	27	18	0

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	—4
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—2

Earned runs—Cleveland, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; Brooklyn, 9. First base on balls—Off Young, 1; off Stein, 1. Struck out—By Young, 2. Three-base hit—McKean. Two-base hit—Jones. Sacrifice hits—McAleer, Zimmer, La Chance. Stolen bases—Tebeau, Young, Grim. Double plays—McKean and Tebeau; Shindle, Hallman, and Tucker. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Boston, 5; Chicago, 4.

CHICAGO, June 23.—Costly errors at critical points gave the champions the last game of the series after ten innings of close but uninteresting play. Willis was retired at the end of the fifth, Nichols relieving him and shutting the locals out without a hit. Score:

Chicago	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	—4
Boston	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	—5

Earned runs—Boston, 2. Base hits—Chicago, 5; Boston, 11. Errors—Chicago, 3; Boston, 3. Batteries—Chicago, Griffith, Isbell, and Donahue; Boston, Willis, Nichols, and Bergen. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Wood.

Cincinnati, 13; Baltimore, 4.

CINCINNATI, June 23.—The Orioles played poorly to-day. Breitenstein kept their hits well scattered. The Cincinnati's base running and Irwin's fielding were the features. Score:

Cincinnati	0	3	1	1	0	2	2	1	3	—13
Baltimore	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 6; Baltimore, 1. Base hits—Cincinnati, 14; Baltimore, 12. Errors—Cincinnati, 1; Baltimore, 8. Batteries—Cincinnati, Breitenstein and Peitz; Baltimore, Hughes and Clarke. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Washington, 8; Louisville, 3.

LOUISVILLE, June 23.—The Washingtons batted hard and timely to-day, and won easily. Weyhing kept the Colonels' hits scattered. Score:

Washington	3	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	—8
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	—3

Earned runs—Washington, 5. Base hits—Washington, 12; Louisville, 9. Errors—Washington, 5; Louisville, 1. Batteries—Washington, Weyhing and Farrell; Louisville, Frazer and Kittredge. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

St. Louis, 7; Philadelphia, 4.

ST. LOUIS, June 23.—The Philadelphias by rank fielding in the fourth inning lost to-day's game to the Browns. Score:

Philadelphia	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	—4
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	3	—7

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2, Philadelphia, 4. Base hits—St. Louis, 10; Philadelphia, 11. Errors—St. Louis, 1; Philadelphia, 5. Batteries—St. Louis, Taylor and Sugden; Philadelphia, Wheeler and Fisher. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Curry.

HARVARD DEFEATS YALE.

The New Haven Collegians Were Easily Outplayed in Cambridge.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 23.—Harvard won a well-earned victory from Yale this afternoon in the first game of the series by the score of 9 to 4. Hayes, who pitched for Harvard, was hit frequently, but managed to keep the hits well scattered. His support was excellent, only two errors, of an excusable nature, being made. Yale gave a poor exhibition in the field. Feary, who pitched, was very ineffective, twelve hits being secured off him. Harvard secured a lead of two runs in the first inning, which it steadily increased. The improvement in the Harvard team, as a result of the recent graduate coaching, was wonderful. It did great work on the bases. Score:

HARVARD.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Laughlin, ss.	1	1	3	5	1
Burgess, rf.	3	2	0	0	0
Robinson, 3b.	1	3	3	2	0
H'ghton, 2b.	2	3	5	1	0
Reid, c.	0	1	6	0	0
Sears, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Lewis, 1b.	0	1	7	0	1
Hayes, p.	0	1	0	3	0
Chandler, cf.	1	0	3	0	0
Total	9	12	27	11	2

YALE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
De S'lles, 2b.	1	0	3	0	0
Wadsw'h, 1b.	0	3	11	1	0
Weal, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Gr'nway, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Wallace, rf.	0	2	2	0	0
Camp, ss.	0	3	2	2	1
Hazen, 3b.	2	0	0	2	1
Feary, p.	1	2	0	0	1
Sullivan, c.	1	1	6	0	1
Total	4	13	24	8	6

Harvard	2	0	0	1	2	3	0	1	—9
Yale	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Reid and Greenway. Three-base hits—Burgess and Feary. Stolen bases—Burgess, Robinson, (3,) Houghton, (2,) De Saulles, Wadsworth, Wallace, and Camp. Double play—Haughton and Lewis. First on balls—Off Hayes, 5; off Feary, 3. Passed ball—Reid. Wild pitches—By Hayes, 1; by Feary, 2. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Attendance, 5,800.

Other Games.

At Buffalo—Buffalo, 6; Springfield, 4.
At Orange, N. J.—Orange A. A., 4; Atlantic City, 4.
At Newark—Reading, 4; Newark, 2.
At Hartford—Hartford, 2; Paterson, 0.
At Rochester—Rochester, 8; Providence, 2.
At Montreal—Montreal, 6; Toronto, 5.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 6; Wilkesbarre, 0.

Baseball Notes.

For the first time in several years the old Metropolitan team, which was managed by James Mutrie, is to have a reunion. The team will play the West New York Field Club to-morrow at Weehawken. The players will be "Tim" Keefe, Jack Lynch, William Holbert, "Steve" Brady, John Troy, Sam Crane, John Nelson, Frank Hankinson, Roseman E. Kennedy, and Charles Jones. Dave Orr, who was also a member of the team, will umpire the game.

***

The New York's pitching department is badly crippled at present. Meekin and Seymour are the only men who can be relied upon. Doheny will probably be sent home to nurse an injured ankle, and Rusie is not yet fit to go against a strong team. Unless Menafee has greatly improved since his last appearance in the league, the local team will be handicapped in the way of pitchers.

***

The Brooklyn Club has secured George H. Magoon, the third baseman of the Brockton Club of the New England League. Magoon will join the team in Chicago to-day, and after a little practice will have a trial at shortstop. If he shows himself to be fast enough for league company he will replace Lauchance. Magoon has an excellent record as a fielder and batter in the New England League.

NEW YORK TEAM WINS.

Gets 84 Out of the 152 Points in the Amateur Athletic Union Games at Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 23.—The New York Athletic Club track team won the greatest number of points this afternoon in the annual championship of the Amateur Athletic Union, scoring 84 points in a possible 152, the Chicago Athletic Association team being second with 55. No records were broken, but the events were otherwise better contested than in the dual games last Saturday. The score was: New York Athletic Club, 84; Chicago Athletic Club, 55; Syracuse Athletic Club, 5; New Jersey Athletic Club, 4; Chicago Young Men's Christian Association, 3; Milwaukee Athletic Club, 1. The summary:

100-Yard Run.—First Heat—J. H. Rush, Chicago A. A., won; M. W. Long, New York A. C., second; Myer Prinstein, Syracuse A. C., third. Time—0:10¼.
Second Heat—J. H. Maybury, Chicago A. A., won; Jarvis, Chicago A. A., second; O. E. Granberg, Chicago Young Men's Christian Association, third. Time—0:10 3-5.
Final Heat—F. Jarvis won, J. H. Rush second, J. H. Maybury third. Time—0:10. Jarvis won by 3 feet.
220-Yard Run.—J. H. Maybury, Chicago A. A., won, by 8 inches; J. H. Rush, Chicago A. A., second; M. W. Long, New York A. C., third. Time—0:22 2-5. Myers did not start.
440-Yard Run.—M. W. Long, New York A. C., won; F. Jarvis, Chicago A. A., second; H. E. Manvel, New Jersey A. C., third. Time—0:50. Long and Jarvis appeared to run a dead heat, but the judges placed Long.
880-Yard Run.—T. E. Burke, New York A. C., won by 15 feet; H. E. Manvel, New Jersey A. C., second; John Bray, New York A. C., third. Time—2:00 2-5. C. Uffendell, C. A. A., also ran.
One Mile Run.—F. F. Cregan, New York A. C., won by 3 feet; A. Grant, New York A. C., second; John Bray, New York A. C., third. Time—4:47 3-5. C. Brown, C. A. A., also ran.
120-Yard Hurdle.—A. C. Kraenzlein, C. A. A., won easily; W. B. Rogers, New York A. C., second; P. O'Dea, C. A. A., third. Time—0:16 1-5.
220-Yard Hurdle.—A. C. Kraenzlein, C. A. A., won easily; W. B. Rogers, New York A. C., second; P. O'Dea, C. A. A., third. Time—0:25 2-5.
One-mile Walk—W. B. Fetterman, Jr., N. Y. A. C., won by a quarter of a lap; H. W. Ladd, N. Y. A. C., second; R. M. Pease, C. A. A., third. Time—6:46 4-5.
One-mile Bicycle—Earl Peabody, C. A. A., won; Ray Dawson, N. Y. A. C., second; Nat McDougall, Milwaukee A. C., third. Time—2:36 3-5. Pearson, C. A. A., claimed third place, but it was not allowed. Peabody won by one and a half lengths.
Running High Jump.—I. K. Baxter, N. Y. A. C., won, height, 6 feet; W. C. Carroll, N. Y. A. C., and A. C. Kraenzlein, C. A. A., tied for second at 5 feet 11 inches. Kraenzlein withdrew and accepted third place.
Putting the 16-pound Shot.—Richard Sheldon, N. Y. A. C., won, distance 43 feet 8¾ inches; J. Cal McCracken, N. Y. A. C., second, 42 feet ⅞ inch; C. H. Henneman, C. A. A., third, 41 feet 8½ inches.
Throwing 16-pound Hammer.—John Flanagan, N. Y. A. C., won, distance 151 feet 10½ inches; C. H. Henneman, C. A. A., second, 133 feet 5 inches; J. Cal McCracken, N. Y. A. C., third, 132 feet 8 inches.
Running Broad Jump.—Myer Prinstein, Syracuse A. C., won, distance, 23 feet 7 inches; P. J. Remington, New York A. C., second, 23 feet 1 inch; A. C. Kraenzlein, Chicago A. A., third, 22 feet 8¼ inches.
Pole Vault.—R. G. Clapp, New York A. C., won, height, 10 feet 9 inches; O. E. Granberg, Chicago Young Men's Christian Association, second, 10 feet 6 inches; F. Martin, Chicago A. A., third, 10 feet 6 inches.
Throwing the Discus.—C. H. Henneman, Chicago A. A., won, distance, 108 feet 8⅝ inches; Richard Sheldon, New York A. C., second, 107 feet 4½ inches; H. Paulman, Chicago A.

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WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THE PHILIPPINES?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thousands of your subscribers will read your editorial "The New Questions" in today's issue with sad forebodings.

That THE NEW YORK TIMES, of all the newspapers in the land, should use its columns to nullify in any measure the wise counsel that was so ably given to the graduating class at Lawrenceville is one more source of trouble for all who escape the numberless evils that have ever resulted from the possession of foreign colonies.

THEODORE McGARRAH.

New York, June 23, 1898.

One of the most famous of the many pregnant phrases with which Mr. CLEVELAND enriched our discussion of public affairs was this from his great tariff message of 1887: "It is a condition that confronts us—not a theory." The fault we have to find with Mr. CLEVELAND'S Lawrenceville school address is common to all the arguments against the retention of the Philippines which have come under our notice. They abound in theory, in precept, in tradition. They do not tell us where we may find relief from the condition that confronts us. The patriotic men who, like Mr. CLEVELAND, view our public questions through the medium of a wise conservatism warn us against the perils of this untried path. They do not point out to us another path that our feet may tread in safety and honor. The Democrats at Washington are organizing for a determined party opposition to the Administration policy of taking the Philippines into our National domain. They propose no other or better disposition of the islands.

THE TIMES, believing with Mr. CLEVELAND that this new venture may lead us far from the path of progress in which we have reached our high development, would welcome a solution of the Philippines problem that would enable us to withdraw honorably from Manila. We do not need and ought not to desire this territory that has unexpectedly come into our possession—or soon will—as a spoil of war. It would be wisest and safest to get rid of the islands if we can. But how? To discover the answer to that question is both desirable and difficult. Mr. BRYAN made no attempt to answer it. Mr. CLEVELAND'S address gives us no help. Who will tell us some way, not inconsistent with our National interests and honor, of getting rid of the Philippines? What man of genius will win the great distinction that awaits him who thwarts the Republican design to make large political capital out of the policy of expansion by proposing a wiser and sounder policy?

THE TIMES does not at present see any way out of the Philippines scrape except keeping the islands, at least temporarily. We shall be in possession of Manila one of these days, and it looks very much as if we should have to stay there with a Governor and a garrison. There are four possible ways of treating the Philippine Islands that will occur to everybody: 1. We can give them back to Spain. 2. Sell or give them to some European power or to Japan. 3. Set up the insurgent chief AGUINALDO as President of a native republic and leave the Philippine people, native and foreign, to shift for themselves. 4. Keep them. To each of these grave objections are made. We have made the insurgents our allies. Shall we turn them over now to the barbarous revenges of Spain? The victories of our arms and the presence of our ships have filled these people with joy at their near and certain deliverance. It would be the crime of the century to fling them back into the jaws of the wolf. It would shock the moral sense of the world. It would not be permitted by the American people, and may, we think, be at once dismissed from consideration. Disposition by sale or gift to England, Germany, Russia, or Japan is generally considered to be inadmissible, owing to the great risk of imperiling our friendly relations with some one or all of these powers. If we let Germany have the islands Russia might show resentment, or what would be a much greater calamity, England might regard it as an unfriendly act. Nothing is easier than for an opponent of the new colonial policy to dismiss this as a purely imaginary danger. It is not imaginary. It is real and serious. But, of course, if we determined at any cost and all hazards to get rid of the Philippines, we could sell to Germany and let England whistle. There is a way out of every situation if one doesn't mind the risks.

The native Government plan THE TIMES considers to be the most hopeful of all. We confess that we are not confident of the capacity of these people to govern themselves, but their character and the character of their chief ought to be attentively studied, in order to determine whether we could safely intrust the islands to a Government of its native population. It must be remembered that when we pull down the Spanish Government the obligation falls on us to see that some responsible Government is set up in its place, a Government capable of protecting life and property and fulfilling its obligations to foreigners and other Governments. If AGUINALDO answers this purpose, we might set him up under some sort of a terminable protectorate and gradually withdraw our support. Most likely the islands would be gobbled up by some strong power as soon as we left Manila, but that need not trouble us. The only imperative condition as to a native republic is that of capacity to maintain order and protect life and property. The Administration will be open to censure if it does not exhaust the possibilities of the native Government plan before making the islands our own.

As the problem now appears these four plans are the only practicable solutions. That is, we must adopt one of them if no new and better plan is proposed. We hope somebody will propose a fifth solution, a really new and independent plan that is not merely a modification of one of these four and equally open to the objections we have here stated. Even if no new plan is proposed, we do not think there need be any haste about making American territory out of the Philippines. Our title will not be perfected until a treaty of peace is signed. There ought to be time for the fullest and freest discussion, for sober thought and examination of the new policy by the American people. The Congressional campaign will bring the subject to their attention. Perhaps the man will turn up with the fifth plan, something wise, safe, and acceptable, that everybody will agree is better than annexation. At present we stand before the world in the position of a nation that holds a distant possession which it cannot let go.

A COUPLE OF PLATFORMS.

In two neighboring States the two "great" parties of the country have just issued what are called declarations of policy and what in reality are such professions as the politicians of each party think, all things considered, will be most popular. On some points the Republicans of Ohio differ quite distinctly from the Democrats of Indiana. As to the matter on which men's minds are most eagerly engaged, they do not differ at all. Both parties approve of the war and of liberal appropriations for it. Both call for an increased navy. Neither fails to ring the changes on DEWEY and HOBSON and BAGLEY. Both seize the opportunity to say a good word for the scheme of taking over the Nicaragua Canal from the company that has been exploiting it. The Republicans lug in Hawaiian annexation as a war measure, and the Democrats are silent regarding that job. Otherwise the two conventions might have "swapped" resolutions on this subject. The delegates in neither would have discovered anything out of the way.

Each party also hugs its traditional delusion without perceiving that the breath of life has departed from the object of its inane fondling. The Democrats of Indiana reaffirm the Chicago declaration regarding the free coinage of silver, and express their "undiminished confidence in WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN," their "peerless leader in the campaign of 1896." The Republicans "congratulate the country" on the Dingley law, and "rejoice in the election of MARCUS A. HANNA to the Senate of the United States for the short and long terms." Yet it would be very rash to infer that a Republican success in the State election next Fall in Ohio was due to protection or a Democratic success in Indiana due to free silver. Neither issue will have very much to do with the result, and unless circumstances change before November, the voters will be guided largely by their political habit. Whatever changes may take place will be determined mainly by the course of the war, with the advantage decidedly in favor of the party in power.

OUR ARMY IN CUBA.

The disembarkation of Gen. SHAFTER'S force in Cuba was in striking contrast with its embarkation at Tampa. That was a mere chaos, a series of bungling and blundering operations from which an observer who knew nothing else about us would have concluded that we were a Nation incompetent to do practical business. This was a very well-arranged and perfectly businesslike performance which reflects credit on everybody concerned. And this in spite of the fact that at Tampa we had had weeks of time and abundance of money to provide all needful facilities for the movement of troops and their impedimenta, while at Daiquiri there were no facilities nor any chance of providing them. What is the difference? It is fair to conclude that the difference is between trained officers acting on their own judgments and carrying out their own plans unhampered, and the same officers hampered by continual interference from the War Department. As soon as the Generals get rid of the Secretary of War things go on swiftly and smoothly.

The want of effective opposition to the landing is surprising as well as welcome. The coming of the expedition had been advertised for days and even weeks, certainly before communication between Santiago and the outside world had been cut off. To strike at it upon its disembarkation was evidently the policy of the enemy, for that was the time when it was most helpless. Doubtless the absence of resistance is due to the support of the navy, which not only covered the landing but made a diversion by the demonstration at Cabanas. But it was not creditable to the enterprise of the Spanish commander that he did not, in spite of the ships, make a vigorous attempt to resist the landing. He will never find the American troops so helpless again.

But we must not forget that they have very hard work before them. They outnumber the garrison of Santiago, though how much nobody knows, but they will be compelled before the capture of the place to expose themselves to the fire of the forts and batteries without protection from the navy. It is questionable whether the Cubans, whose services have already been conspicuous, are in sufficient force to prevent the arrival of the Spanish reinforcements from the west. If they are not Gen. SHAFTER will naturally detach some of his force to assist them, and the first battle may be fought inland instead of upon the coast. We print an interesting letter from a military authority on the probable course of the campaign. We cannot too strongly reinforce what Col. BROOKS says about the necessary slowness of such an operation as the siege of Santiago. Our authorities will commit a fatal blunder if they allow themselves to be goaded into rash movements by the silly talk about the necessity of haste. There is no such necessity. What is necessary is that we should suffer no reverses or checks, and that we should take all the time that may be needed in order to insure ourselves against them. Meanwhile every person who is trying to hurry the army into a decisive action before the action is prepared for is playing the part of a public enemy.

A SOUTHERN INCIDENT.

Our readers who took note of the account we published yesterday of an extensive new steel plant to be established near Birmingham, Ala., must have been struck with the significance of such an announcement at the present time.

It shows, for one thing, that the hesitancy which followed the outbreak of the war in business circles has vanished. Men of experience and sound judgment do not put large sums of money in industrial investments when the prospect for continuous activity is doubtful. Such investments are permanent; they are in reality as well as in technical language "fixed"; their value lies solely in their capacity for production, and the two millions to be expended in this plant are staked on the stable and increasing prosperity of the country.

It shows also the extraordinary reserve of strength and resources possessed by our country. Within easy reach of the industrial centre of Birmingham lies a practically inexhaustible store of all the raw materials for the production of soft steel and for the power by which that production is effected. In the steadily advancing process of scientific discovery these great resources have now, in the judgment of capitalists and experts, become available, and the industry to be founded there will embrace in one continuous operation various branches which a few years ago were carried on in separate localities at great expense and with inferior results. Nothing could be more impressive as to the scope of modern development of manufacturing than that in the heart of Alabama, as in the heart of Pennsylvania, the essential parts of shipbuilding are to be carried on. Those discouraged philosophers who have been figuring how rapidly the supply of human labor was outstripping the paying demand for it may study this fact and "take heart of hope" from it.

Another point of interest which is not emphasized, we assume, by some of those engaged in this enterprise is the influence it must have on the dogma of protectionism. People who recognize that the new processes of scientific manufacture applied to the natural resources of a region still somewhat remote from the centres of trade will enable them to compete successfully with foreign producers, not in our own markets alone, but in the furthest markets of the world, cannot really believe very strongly in the need of a protective tariff. And whenever they find that that tariff hinders the trade of which they are prepared to take a good share, it is the tariff, not the trade, that they will give up.

And such an enterprise is a gauge of increasing national unity. With every development of trade and industry in any part of the country, and particularly in the South, there is an advance in the conscious need of that unity. Such developments are direct object lessons in the principles of sound currency, stable law, public order, and the higher patriotism. It is in that sense that they are the most significant indications of true progress.

THE REWARDS OF WAR.

When the exploits of war do not call forth a woman's tears they evoke her admiration. We should suppose the heroic and triumphant warrior would find his highest reward in the pride of a mother or wife awaked and gratified by his skill and courage. HOBSON'S mother has written a letter which has been published that, it seems to us, must transcend all other crowns of glory in the estimation of that extraordinary young officer. We quote a passage in which the mother's heart speaks in modest words that will be read with pleasure by everybody who is capable of feeling the thrill that brave deeds produce:

"The appreciation of the country, his State, and native town, is most gratifying to us all. It is but natural that my motherpride should be pleased at the recognition of my boy by the Nation and its rulers. Such recognition is very happy, but it has told us nothing new of his grand worth. A nobler son no mother ever had. He has been a mighty tower of strength to me for years. Never forgetting the many demands of a large household, it has always been his pleasure to share his salary with us. In every way he has been a help and a comfort. The three years he was studying abroad there never failed to come from him the most loving letters, and his resources were ever at our command. The gentlest, noblest nature, with every attraction of person and character, he claims the admiration of every one who knows him. To us, nearest and dearest to him, it took no Santiago to proclaim him a hero."

"It took no Santiago to proclaim him a hero." There has been nothing so fine as that said of HOBSON by any one else.

MR. DEPEW ON THE WAR.

The interview with Mr. DEPEW which was cabled from London is as interesting as his remarks are apt to be. His report of French feeling about the war is without doubt accurate, as well as his account, in general, of how this feeling has been worked up. It is probable, however, that sentiment counts for less, and Spanish bonds for more than he represents. The holders of Spanish securities, which have declined about one-half since the destruction of the Maine, have a very large stake in the result. If they could bring about a European intervention to compel peace on Spanish terms they would very much mitigate their losses. Without doubt they have done their utmost to that end, and they have taken with the French press the method that has so often proved efficacious.

The most interesting point in the interview, however, is the change which the interviewed avows has come over his own view of the results of the war. Some weeks since Mr. DEPEW spoke out very frankly and forcibly against our embarking upon a career of colonial expansion because in the course of war we had come upon the Philippines. Now, however, he seems to have come to acquiesce in the permanent retention of the islands. This change would be more significant on account of its subject's having been abroad while it was operating, if we could suppose it to have proceeded from his lonely meditations. In fact, however, the cable has been in uninterrupted operation and Mr. DEPEW has had ample opportunities to learn of the changes of public sentiment on this side. Especially he has come to be aware how the acquisition of the Philippines is coming to be regarded by "the party." Mr. DEPEW is a good citizen and a sensible man whenever he gives himself a fair chance. But he is also and eminently a "good Republican," and he is not going to dissent from the opinion of the party when it has once been delivered. In this case he evidently thinks it has been delivered. When he says it looks as though we should have to paint our white elephant brown and teach him to work, he is "keeping in line." If party loyalty should seem to require it, he will undoubtedly proceed in his chromatic scale until he arrives at the point of view of Gen. GROSVENOR, who is at present engaged in painting the animal red.

Attorney General HANCOCK'S opinion regarding the effect of the civil service law of 1898 is what we had expected he would give so soon as occasion required. It is, in substance, that this law restores, as to cities, the law of 1893, and rescinds the so-called Black law of 1897, which, inferentially, the Attorney General decides to be contrary to the Constitution. Of course the opinion of the Attorney General is not conclusive in the matter, but it has a double significance. On the one hand, it is a reasonable indication of the view the courts are likely to take when the case is submitted to them, as it will be as promptly as possible. On the other hand, it is an indication of a change in the attitude of Gov. BLACK. He not only signed the law of 1898, but he did much to aid in its passage. His view of its effect cannot have been very different from that of his Attorney General, who has always acted cordially with him. Indeed, we do not think the Governor could have had any doubt that the law of 1898 repealed, so far as cities are concerned, his own law of 1897. Why he was willing to have his law repealed is another story.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—An amusing controversy has just been brought to an end in France. It was recently resolved that the Napoleonic eagles ornamenting doors and locks of the Presidential palace should be taken down and carefully replaced by the Republican initial letters "R. F." This decision caused an outcry, and the archaeologists and others composing the Committee of Historic Monuments were called upon to interfere in order to prevent what was described as an act of vandalism, since the Elysée was arranged and decorated in Empire style. The outcry has been efficiently answered by a high Republican official of the Fine Arts Department, who, after having premised that he is one of the most zealous defenders of relics of the past which have historical interest and value, simply points out that the Elysée is not in Empire style, since it was built in 1718 for HENRI DE LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE, Comte D'EVREUX, after the plans of the architect MOLET. It is extremely interesting to note that in a country where the art spirit is so wide such a ludicrous mistake could be made. If such a thing had happened in this country the French press would have bristled with derisive remarks about Yankee shopkeepers and trichinosis peddlers rushing in where only French angels should be permitted to tread—namely, into the realm of Art.

—An esteemed contemporary writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES complaining in a somewhat querulous manner about the non-appearance of our famous prizefighters in the current war with Spain. We arise to defend the prizefighter, for whom we have always cherished a deep and heartfelt regard. Why should this correspondent grumble at the absence of the prizefighter? Has he heard that President MCKINLEY offered Mr. JAMES J. CORBETT a Brigadier Generalship and that he of the pompadour locks declined it? Not at all. The President has given military appointments to such small fry as young LOGAN and SARTORIS, but he has completely ignored the idol of the people. Naturally Mr. CORBETT is sulking in his tent—that is, he would sulk in a tent if he had one. Has our correspondent been told that the Secretary of the Navy has ordered Mr. JOHN L. SULLIVAN before an examining board to determine what rank he should receive in the navy? Not at all. The claims of Mr. SULLIVAN have been utterly ignored. No commission has been offered to Mr. ROBERT FITZSIMMONS, and Mr. PETER MAHER has not even been mentioned. And, furthermore, will our esteemed correspondent please tell us how these heroes could have trained for the fight even if they had received commissions? Diplomatic communication with Spain was broken off before they had any chance to go into training. Therefore they had no opportunity to write to the boy King of Spain and tell him that he must fight some one else and get a reputation before he began to talk about entering the ring with them. How in the world could real sporting gentlemen be expected to fight without the usual preliminaries?

—The theories of Capt. HORACE SHARP of the Seventeenth Infantry should very soon be put to the test. He believes, according to an article recently published by him in The Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph, that the leading factors in the present war will be smokeless powder, flat trajectories, and superior marksmanship. The Captain is talking about land fighting, and he adduces many interesting facts to show that in earlier wars the large amount of elevation necessary for rifle fire at long range and the enormous amount of smoke made the fire much less effective than it ought to have been in proportion to the number of men engaged. Capt. SHARP calls attention to the immense amount of time spent in target practice by our regular troops, and declares that some organizations have a surprising stock of sharpshooters who can hit men at incredible distances. There is no reason to doubt that this is true. He further expresses the hope that companies which have not plenty of sharpshooters in their ranks will be kept off the firing line, because bad work is demoralizing to the other men and an encouragement to the foe. Capt. SHARP'S ideas are all rational, and they look toward an early attainment of peace. At the same time, observant persons will not forget that some of the predictions of the experts have failed to be supported by the facts. For years naval experts have told us that the naval battle of the future would be fought at ranges inside of 1,000 yards, yet DEWEY began his operations at Manila at 4,000 with terrific effect. However, we have the flat trajectory to thank for that.

PERSONAL.

—Our sick and wounded soldiers and sailors who are receiving so much care on the hospital ship Solace, and our active fighters who are reaping the benefits of enlightened sanitary precautions, would be interested to know that a man to whom they owe a large part of these benefits has recently passed away. He was Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, generally known as the father of modern sanitary engineering science. He died a few days ago at the age of eighty-eight. In his peaceful early career he invented the hollow brick ceiling and devised his new system of main sewering, which has been adopted in most parts of the world. His opportunity to apply his ideas to military operations came with the Crimean war, when he was sent as Engineering Sanitary Commissioner to the British Army in the East. One of his first undertakings was to arrange for a supply of purer water and better ventilation in the hospitals on the Bosporus and in the Crimean camp. The returns from the four great hospitals on the Bosporus, containing upward of 4,000 sick British soldiers, showed March 17, 1855, an average rate of mortality equal to 8.61 per cent. per month of the sick, which mortality was reduced by June 30 of the same year to 1.01 per cent. per month. In the Crimea during the Winter (1854-5) previous to the advent of the Sanitary Commission the losses in some regiments at the front had ranged for three months as high as 70 per cent.; a mortality unexampled even in the worst of any former wars; by the end of this Summer (1855) the entire British Army in the Crimea was placed in a better state of health and had a lower rate of mortality than it had ever experienced in barracks at home. Our fighting men in Cuba are likely to benefit by some of the developments of Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON'S ideas, and for that reason we owe him a remembrance and gratitude.

—PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON, in commenting on the lack of intellectual curiosity in the average woman, mentioned the case of one who said that sails were of no use to a ship because they could only propel her in the direction in which the wind was blowing. Yet this woman had lived on the seashore all her life, and had frequently seen vessels beating to windward. It is probably true that there is nothing which would be less likely to excite inquiry in the feminine mind than the working of a ship, yet several women have completely mastered the problem. They have almost invariably been the wives of ship Captains, and their achievements are beautiful instances of that complete absorption in the interest of the husband which marks the devoted wife. Another case of this kind is now on record. Mrs. JANE P. THURSTON of Portland, Me., who died a few days ago, was with her husband, a ship Captain, in Marseilles in 1859 when he was stricken with a brain trouble. Ten days out of port the Captain was completely paralyzed, and his wife took command of the ship. The vessel was soon afterward caught in a terrific gale, but Mrs. THURSTON succeeded in carrying her through it and taking her into port. This is only another one of those cases which go to show that a woman can learn some of the things deemed comprehensible by the male intellect only.

THE ATTACK ON SANTIAGO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If it be the purpose of our authorities to attack Santiago de Cuba by land, a task of almost unprecedented difficulty is imposed on our little army of invasion. There will be no difficulty in landing and establishing a base under cover of the guns of our ships. But attacking the Spanish army, intrenched strongly as it will be in or near the City of Santiago, and undoubtedly covered and defended by Cervera's fleet, will be perilous and without precedent with modern arms, which give, I believe, great advantage to defenders of fortifications. The modern rifle which will kill at 2,000 or 3,000 yards (over a mile) is no better handle to the bayonet, with which weapon largely breaches are stormed and works carried by assault, than the old smooth-bore musket.

It is quite possible that Santiago may be starved out and that the leading idea in forming a military base at Acerraderos or some other near-by point is to cut the Spanish communications inland and capture or destroy supplies that may find their way to the city. The Cuban insurgents would be of the greatest service in an operation of this kind, and the army and fleet may be so starved into submission with comparatively little loss of life.

If, however, a regular siege by land be undertaken, great disappointment, I believe, is in store for those newspapers and readers who expect the thing can be done quickly; and an awful responsibility is incurred by those who are egging on our army to push a land siege involving hard fighting and loss of life. Under perfect climatic conditions, with no naval support, similar sieges have cost many lives and lasted for months.

It is to be hoped that the army will not commit the supreme folly of giving practical expression to the false idea that it is time the soldier had some share in the glory of conquering Spain. Let the navy do all it can; it is ready. Its batteries are in position, its defenses erected, it approaches and recedes at pleasure. All this preparation has taken many years and has cost millions of dollars. Naval battles usually cost few lives, and a ship's crew is comparatively free from disease and climatic influences. Let the navy do all it possibly can, with the co-operation of the army where need be, even if it takes more time.

If, then, the reduction and capture of Santiago means a siege, which involves primarily the construction of approaches and erection of batteries for cannon against the place, will the Spanish gunners ashore and on their moving batteries afloat permit the establishment of such siege works? Certainly not, if our works can be seen. Those terrible shells from the Spanish fleet, bursting among or over our troops, even if they be regulars, would be highly demoralizing, although the casualties were not great. It is well known that soldiers can fight under fire far better than they can dig. Many a brave sapper has bit the dust he was shoveling. The bombardments of our late war on our Southern coast from slow-firing guns at high elegation, afford, I fear, little precedent for the effect of these new rapid-firing monsters with their lightning projectiles and perfectly timed fuses. Would not one such gun on Morro or even on Sullivan's Island have swept every Federal battery from Morris Island during the siege of Fort Wagner, Charleston's strongest outwork? Suppose, instead of having the navy on our side in front of Charleston the Confederates had had their navy and we none; then Gen. Gillmore would not have conquered in one of the most memorable sieges of the century.

The newer defenses of the City of Santiago, we must assume, are so arranged that the Spanish Navy can play a most important part in defending them, and could render these defenses untenable even if captured by our army.

I have said nothing of heat and disease. They are uncertain factors that would tell more against us than the enemy. I am assuming that our warships do not enter the Harbor of Santiago. Should they do so they will probably need little help from the army. What we want primarily is, I conceive, to render harmless Cervera's fleet and eventually get possession of it intact, as well as to establish a base of communication with the insurgents, furnishing them with arms, &c., so as to render them efficient soldiers. To this end why not complete this bottling so well begun with an inextricable cork? Then say to Spain: "That fleet is ours; if you destroy it, you will have to pay for it in the end." How to obstruct the mouth of the harbor perfectly, men like brave Hobson know best. If the bombardments on June 6 and since did such damage to Morro Castle and the Estrella battery, then, undoubtedly, a small force could easily be landed under cover of another and even fiercer bombardment, and one or both those works could be captured by assault. If, when taken, there was any opportunity to strengthen and defend them on the land side from Spanish assault, of course they would be held, and any serviceable guns turned against the Spanish batteries or ships. If the works could not be held, spike the guns, blow up the magazines, and destroy their gun carriages.

If the attempt to capture the seacoast defenses at the mouth of the harbor in this way be found impracticable, it is possible that the nature of the land would permit the advance of siege works immediately along the seashore, directly under cover of our ships' guns, as was done at Charleston. It is quite possible that on one side or the other of the harbor mouth the configuration of the land would permit this with little risk from the enemy's guns, our land flank being perfectly protected in daylight by our ships. It is true there might be found a narrow front of beach and land to work on, but the enemy would have no greater front on which to assail us, and our guns afloat could prevent sorties by daylight. This I conceive might be rapid and cost little loss of life.

The main consideration, however, would be to destroy the mines and torpedoes defending the entrance to the harbor. This done, it might be possible for our fleet to enter and end the work. If not, it would certainly be comparatively easy to carry other vessels and hulks, or say the prize fleet of Key West, into the channel and sink them. This done, have a few inferior ships to watch the harbor and protect the depot at Acerraderos, or wherever it may be established, for supplying the insurgents. With the rest of the navy and most of the army, invade the Island of Puerto Rico, capturing its principal harbors, which, it seems to be assumed, can be easily done, thus giving Spain no American port, which would remove the last fear of her ever sending another navy into Western waters.

The final move in this sixty days' campaign would be to leave our inferior ships to blockade Cuba, organizing the best into a powerful transatlantic squadron, comprising plenty of coal ships, to put Gen. Woodford on board, and let him negotiate peace in the Harbor of Cadiz or some other port of Spain.

T. B. BROOKS.

Newburgh, N. Y., June 22, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Not Worth Her While.

In spite of all reports to the contrary we don't believe Germany intends to dispute with the umpire at Manila.—Chicago Times-Herald.

The First Law of Nature in Spain.

Self-preservation is the first law of nature, except in Spain. In that country national vanity has the preference.—Kansas City Journal.

Why It Goes Home Again.

Every time that Cadiz fleet starts for some unknown destination somebody is unkind enough to remove the destination.—Baltimore News.

The Figures Prove It.

According to statistics out of every 100 women who threaten to report street car conductors for incivility, none of them ever do it.—Chicago News.

Educational Campaign.

"We have decided to keep you here," said Cervera. "You know a little too much about us now."

"Well, so far as that goes," replied Hobson, "I venture to say that you know a little more about us now than you did before the fun began."—Philadelphia North American.

THE URCHIN'S TALE.

From The Chicago Record.

Above the sound of the traffic that roared
In the neighborhood of the bulletin board
Came the lisping tones of a seven-year-old,
And the man gave heed to the tale he told;

For the man was a man of a martial air,
Though white was the drift of his snowy hair;

And his eyes grew bright and he smiled for joy
At the warlike words of the little boy,

Who spoke to his comrade, small, freckle-faced,
With a Cuban flag on his tattered waist.

"What stock," said the vet, "when grim war's alarms
Break out in the speech of the babes in arms!

"When the discourse of children is talk of guns
And heroes are praised by the little ones.

"Ay, what a stock! What a sturdy stock!
What fighting chips of the fighting block!"

The seven-year-old by the bulletin board
Heard none of all this—or, hearing, ignored—

But went right on with his tale of strife—
"De battery licked 'em, you betcher life!

"De battery done it; ah, don't forget
Dat battery was onto its job, you bet.

"De udder Captain was sand clear t'roo,
But he was 'fraid o' dem cannon balls, too.

"He cheered up his gang, you know—but nit;
Dey tried deir best, but dey couldn't hit.

"An' den"—and the old man's eyes grew moist,
And deep in his loyal heart he rejoiced;

And he bent his head and he proudly smiled
At the epic sung by a little child,

And his pulses throbbed and his being thrilled—
Then he gravely thought of the maimed and killed;

For he had fought, and he knew no fun's
Provoked by a charge on the enemy's guns.

He fancied the carnage—the death and smoke
Of the battery charge—then the wee boy spoke:

"De battery it did all o' de work—
Me brudder pitched an' wuz caught by Burke."

FOREIGN POWERS FRIENDLY

Assurances Given that France, Germany, and Russia Will Not Interfere at Manila.

NO CONCERN IN WASHINGTON

Germany's Course in Sending Troops to Manila in Keeping with the Large Interests She Has at Stake.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Within a month there have been many alarms sounded on account of the reported hostile or embarrassing intentions of the Governments of France, Germany, and Russia toward the United States. The representations of official unfriendly feelings in France did not come from the Government of that republic; the official organs in Germany did not support the assertions of German desire to embarrass the United States, and the complaints against Russsia were based upon information that did not come from Russia. The Department of State has not been concerned about any of these reports. Men who know how firmly the Russians adhere to the tradition of friendship for the United States refused to consider the reports touching Russia for a moment. As for France it was intimated in places where the real feeling of France was best understood that the United States need have no anxiety about what would be the attitude of France when the true feeling of that country for the United States was understood.

In support of the assertions without authority that the Governments of Germany, France, and Russia could be depended upon to keep hands off wherever American interests were at stake came recently very plainly made statements, having all the marks of official sanction, that the United States need have no apprehension about the course of Germany during the war with Spain. While Ambassador HOLLEBIN was not quoted, it was evident that he had given the strongest assurances that Germany will be absolutely neutral during the war, and will in no way seek to embarrass any war measure that the United States may adopt.

Close upon these assertions having the semi-official approval of the Ambassador of the German Empire, came some statements from the French Embassy to the like effect. Even while the reports of unfriendliness were in circulation the Department of State was observing unusual indications of friendship on the part of France, and right in the midst of the adverse talk a reciprocity treaty was made with France which has given great satisfaction to that Government and people.

To round out the assurances of friendship comes to-day the address of Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, upon the presentation of his credentials to the President. The Ambassador had already permitted to be published an interview with himself, in which he had asserted the same expressions of cordial friendship, at greater extent, and specially denied some of the reports that had been published of Russian plans involving dispute of American occupation of the Philippines. The State Department derives gratification from the comparison of these different utterances with the mischievous dispatches from different foreign countries representing a contrary state of feeling.

So far as France, Germany, and Russia are concerned, the State Department people feel no concern about their plans now or later on in the Philippines. Germans who are acquainted with commerce in Manila say that it would be remarkable if Germany did not manifest concern about the maintenance of order there. Of the small number of foreign commercial houses in that city, nineteen are German. There are a few English houses, a few French, and perhaps one American. The German business men, alarmed at the prospect of insurgent control and perhaps a sanguinary revolution beyond the ability of Aguinaldo to control, insist that Germany would have shown less than proper interest in the welfare of her subjects if ships and men had not been provided to guard German interests against injury. With the three powers named determined that a friendly attitude toward the United States shall be maintained, it is not believed by State Department people that there will be any attempt by other powers to meddle with the plans of the United States in the Philippines. Of England's friendly neutrality, no one raises any question.

The only power to be accounted with about the Philippines is Spain, and that accounting seems likely to be made without intervention of the remotest character from the four powers that are most interested in Eastern development.

COUNT CASSINI PRESENTED.

Russia's First Ambassador Exchanges Greetings with the President in Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Russia's first Ambassador to the United States, Count Cassini, was formally presented to the President at 11 o'clock to-day by the Secretary of State. The Ambassador, who was accompanied by his secretaries and other attachés, was received in the Blue Parlor of the Executive Mansion, where he delivered to the President his letter accrediting him to this Government. All were in complete Court costume. In the course of a brief address the Ambassador spoke of the friendly relations that had always existed between the Russian Empire and the United States and expressed the hope that these cordial relations would continue for many years to come. The Ambassador laid special stress and emphasis upon this part of his address. Altogether, the speech was exceedingly friendly and cordial in tone, and did not contain a sentence not in entire accord with a feeling of perfect good will and friendship. The President's reply was in the same amicable vein.

The address of Count Cassini was as follows:

"Mr. President: I have the honor to place in your Excellency's hands the letter whereby his Majesty, the Emperor, my august master, accredits me in the capacity of his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary near the Government of the United States of America.

"In confiding to me the position of his first Ambassador in Washington, my sovereign has deigned to grant me the most signal honor, and one very gratifying to me. An honor, in that I represent my great sovereign near the great American people—a gratification, in that I can be the authorized and confident interpreter of the sentiment of high esteem and unalterable friendship which for so many years have united our two Governments and our two nations without the least cloud having ever arisen to disturb relations based alike upon a large and far-seeing political wisdom and upon an unquestionable sympathy.

"I venture to hope, Mr. President, that I will receive, as well from your Excellency as on the part of the Government of the United States, the sentiments of sympathy to which I attach the highest value and which will permit me to acquit myself to our mutual satisfaction in the mission which my sovereign has deigned to confer upon me."

The President responded as follows:

"Mr. Ambassador: I have taken great pleasure in listening to your address and in receiving from your hands the letter by which his august Majesty the Emperor of Russia has accredited you as his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to this Government, and I extend to you a warm welcome to its capital.

"You agreeably recall to me and through me to the people of the United States the cordial esteem and unbroken friendship which have ever subsisted between Russia and the United States. It is my heartfelt wish that the time-honored association to which you have referred, resting as it does on such firm foundations, will steadfastly endure and that the great nation which you represent shall ever enjoy the blessings of peace, prosperity, and continued advancement.

"In welcoming you I cannot forbear to congratulate you upon being the first chosen Ambassador of his Majesty the Czar to this country, and to express the satisfaction it gave me, reciprocating the action of your Government, to advance our representative at your Court to the rank of Ambassador. I trust that your sojourn in this capital may be in all respects agreeable to yourself as it is certain to be to this Government and to those of its citizens who may share the pleasure of your acquaintance and friendship.

"May I ask you to convey to his Majesty the Emperor, whose commission you bear, the good wishes of the President and the American people for his happiness and the welfare of his empire."

NORMAL COLLEGE DIPLOMAS

Nearly 400 Young Women Receive Them at the Twenty-ninth Commencement.

MISS MOREY'S PRIZE RECORD

She Wins Four of the Regular Class Honors—Miss Burr's Competitive Poem on the "Battle of Manila" Written in an Hour.

Diplomas were received by nearly 400 young women at the twenty-ninth annual commencement of the Normal College yesterday. Of these graduates, 110 received the degree of bachelor of arts, one, Emma M. Requa, received the degree of bachelor of science, and one, D. Jean Conklin, received the degree of master of science. The large chapel of the college, in which the commencement exercises were held, was crowded to its utmost limits. About two-thirds of the seats of the floor were occupied by the members of the graduating class, and the dainty white gowns of the young women contrasting with the bright hues of innumerable roses and carnations made an attractive picture.

Dr. Thomas Hunter, President of the college, directed the exercises, and seated with him on the platform were Charles B. Hubbell, President of the Board of Trustees, and also President of the Boards of Eduoation of the City of New York and of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx; William H. Maxwell, City Superintendent of Schools; John Jasper, Superintendent of Schools in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx; Jacob W. Mack, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees; A. Emerson Palmer, Secretary of the Board of Eduoation; School Commissioner Henry A. Rogers, and ex-School Commissioner Charles C. Wehrum, the Rev. Dr. F. de Sola Mendes of the West End Synagogue, Mrs. Wilmot Townsend Cox, and Mrs. William Rufus Barr.

After the reading of the Scriptures by Rabbi Mendes the graduating class sang the Prayer from Rossini's "Moses." The salutatory was read by Miss Louise Morey, who was introduced by President Hunter as the star prize winner of the class. She won four of the regular class honors, and in addition a special prize of books given by Chairman Hubbell to the graduate receiving the greatest number of prizes. The solo and chorus, "I Heard a Voice in the Tranquil Night," was effectively rendered by the graduates, Miss Ellen C. Clarke singing the solo. Then followed short orations from great writers in Latin, French, German, and English, recited by different members of the class.

Mr. Hubbell's Address.

Chairman Hubbell delivered the principal address of the day. After congratulating both the Faculty and the class upon the admirable showing in numbers and in scholarship upon this occasion, he briefly reviewed the growth and development of education within the past few years, and pointed out the improvements in methods. The present, he said, was a very important transition period. With regard to the future he said that there were three objects open to all undergraduates of the Normal College; one was the pursuit of wealth, another the pursuit of pleasure, and the third the dedication of one's self to the service of mankind in whatever calling may be adopted in this life's work. Mr. Hubbell said that the citizens of this metropolis would hail the members of this graduating class as the latest, fairest, and best equipped battalion of recruits in the campaign against ignorance and vice. He admonished these prospective teachers that self-discipline, self-improvement, and self-sacrifice must all be joined together if the greatest success is to be achieved. Alluding to the advantages of the advanced methods of physical culture pursued in the Normal College, Mr. Hubbell remarked that he had never before seen so many broad-shouldered, broad-chested, and erect young women in a graduating class as those who sat before him.

William H. Maxwell, City Superintendent of Schools, said that the young women of the graduating class were to be congratulated because they had obtained an education in an institution of which they, as the daughters of the taxpayers of New York, were part proprietors. In such an alma mater they must always feel a double interest, and in the future such influence as they might possess would certainly be exercised to uphold this Normal College against any assaults upon it prompted by ignorance or prejudice.

Miss Maude Simonton Lyon read an essay written by herself on the "Influence of the French and Indian War on the Future of the American Colonies." This essay took the first prize of the Colonial Dames' series. Miss May Lessing was on the programme for an essay on "Self-Confidence," but in consequence of a severe cold she was excused from reading it. A great deal of enthusiasm was excited by the recitation of an original poem on the "Battle of Manila" by its author, Miss Amelia Burr. President Hunter explained that the poem was written in a competitive contest, in which the contestants were placed in a room by themselves and allowed just one hour in which to write a poem on the subject named, the subject not being given out until the contestants were ready to begin writing. Dr. Hunter said that this poem contest produced better results than the one a year ago, in which he gave the young women three weeks' time. He characterized Miss Burr's thoughtful and stirring verses as "the best evidence of ability in writing" that he had ever seen in the college. Miss Burr is the editor of the Normal College paper, the Echo. After a quaint and pleasing rendering of "The Old Folks for at Home" by the College Glee Club, a prize essay on "Patriotism" was read by Miss Selma Van Praag. The valedictorian was Miss Mabel E. Tyndall.

In awarding the diplomas President Hunter said that such parchments were "the only patents of nobility in the United States." The names of the Normal College graduates have already been printed in this newspaper. The class honor prizes were distributed with witty comments by Chairman Jacob W. Mack of the Executive Committee, as follows:

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

Ottendorfer Gold Medal, for proficiency in German, Emma Bock.

Ottendorfer Silver Medal, for greatest progress in German, Sadie Falk Jordan.

Kelly Silver Medal, for methods of teaching, Louise Morey.

Kelly Bronze Medal, for methods of teaching, Selma Van Prang.

Kane Gold Medal, for natural science, Louise Morey.

Wilson G. Hunt Gold Medal, for Latin, Louise Morey.

Henri Maillard Prize, (gold watch,) for proficiency in French, Belia Horn.

Wood Memorial Prize, ($40 in gold,) for greatest progress in French, Louise Morey.

Randolph Guggenheimer Prize, (gold watch,) for English literature, Catherine I. Tillman.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

Adolph Kuttroff Prize, ($50 in gold,) for proficiency in German, Anna E. Barnutz.

Albert Tag Prize, ($50 in gold,) for greatest progress in German, Kathleen Thomas.

Frederic R. Coudert Prize, (gold watch,) for proficiency in French, Fanchette Gauthey.

New York French Chamber of Commerce Prize, ($40 in gold,) for greatest progress in French, May Lessing.

Henry A. Rogers Prize, ($50 in gold,) for pedagogics, Mabel E. Tyndall.

Prize in Memory of Adolph L. Sanger, (books to the valedictorian.)

OPEN TO BOTH DEPARTMENTS.

Libbie Van Arsdale Memorial Prize, for progress in music, Fredericka Steiner.

Herman Ridder German Composition Prize, ($40 in gold,) Julia Elizabeth Baese.

Charles C. Wehrum Prize, ($25 in gold,) best essay on patriotism, Selma Van Praag.

Three prizes were offered by the Society of the Colonial Dames of the State of New York for the best compositions on Colonial History. After an explanatory address by Mrs. Wilmot Townsend Cox, the presentation was made by Mrs. William Rufus Barr as follows:

First prize of $50 and a silver medal, Maude S. Lyon. Second prize of $30 and a silver medal, Eva B. Ernst. Third prize of $20 and a silver medal, Amelia Burr.

Chairman Jacob W. Mack also gave three prizes, each $50 in gold, as follows: May Lessing, for Latin; Amy Louise Macklnlay, for German; Lillian Grace Bermann, for French.

The Bernard Cohen prize, $40 in gold, for English composition, was bestowed upon Amelia Burr.

The college song, "The Good Ship Alma Mater," was sung by the graduating class, and the exercises were closed by the singing of "America," in which the entire assemblage joined.

It was estimated by one of the experienced teachers in the Normal College yesterday that about two-thirds of the members of this year's graduating class intend to adopt teaching as their lifework. There are about 150 vacancies in the public schools of New York to be filled.

CITY COLLEGE GRADUATES.

The exercises of the forty-fifth annual commencement of the College of the City of New York were held last evening at Carnegie Music Hall, which was well filled with the friends of the students and college. The Faculty and the Board of Trustees met in the assembly room, whence, preceded by the graduating class, they marched to the stage, Gen. Alexander S. Webb and President Hubbell of the Board of Education leading the procession. For the first time in the history of the college the graduating class wore cap and gown. Music was furnished by Eben's Orchestra. Gen. Webb presided.

Charles Buerger was excused from delivering his salutatory address and second honorary oration on "The System of Government by Parties." The programme of speaking was as follows: Third honorary oration, "Public Opinion," Emanuel Kaiser; fourth honorary oration, "Napoleon," Felix Arnold; fifth honorary oration, "The Influence of Mediocrity," Arthur T. Hanson; sixth honorary oration, "The Value of Historical Reading," Harold Leventhal; first honorary oration, "National Greatness," and valedictory addresses, Louis Salant.

The distribution of prizes, medals, and testimonials followed the speaking, as follows:

SUB-FRESHMAN CLASS.

Ward Medals—Botany, Joseph A. Stuart; algebra and geometry, Walter Lyon, and certificate to Louis Elchon. Devoe Prize to student of greatest merit, Frederick Barshell.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

Claflin Medals—Best competitive examination in Greek, Robert R. Lowie; Latin, Henry Lieb; Ward Medal, excellence in descriptive geometry, Arthur C. Garrecht. Devoe Prize, excellence in metal working, William Solstaroff.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

Cromwell Gold Medal—History and Belles Lettres, Jacob R. Schiff, with certificates to H. R. Goldstein and Arthur Galicenstein, and honorable mention of Albert M. Fridenberg and Louis M. Picker. Ward medals—Logic, Morris R. Cohen; drawing, Adolph Blumenkranz. Belden gold medal—Mathematics, Alfred Frankenthaler. Serena Mason Carnes Prizes—Spanish, Joseph Kahn, German, prize divided, one half to Felix Heoht.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Claflin Gold Medal—Latin, Max Radin. Riggs Gold Medal—English competition, Samuel J. Woolf. Kelly Prize for best critique on "Tennyson as a Dramatic Artist," Montrose J. Moses. Ketchum Prizes—Political economy, Frederick Starr and Benjamin Tschaschnikoff. Pell Silver Medal, Max Radin. Belden Gold Medal—Mathematics, Louis A. Sabe. Ward Medals—Political science, Samuel J. Woolf; English, Max Radin; oratory, Samuel J. Bloch; history, Max Radin; German, Alexander S. Solon.

SENIOR CLASS.

Pell gold medal, Charles Buerger; Claflin gold medal, best competitive examination in Greek, Louis Salant; Riggs gold medal English prose composition, Herman T. Radin; Ketchum prize in philosophy, Arthur D. Yuzzolino and Mortimer Fishel. Ward medals—Chemistry, Charles Buerger; Natural History, Arthur T. Hanson; Natural Philosophy, Julius Frank; Moral Philosophy, Mortimer Fishel; Greek, Louis Salant; certificate in German to Jacob Theobald, and in Latin to Louis Salant. Levena Mason Carnes prize, German, one-half to F. M. Schelder.

President Webb also announced that the prize for declamation, competed for in Chickering Hall on June 17, had been awarded to S. J. Dickheiser, and that to Aaron W. Levy had been awarded the Jean Roener prize in poetry. Degrees were then conferred, thirty-nine students receiving that of Bachelor of Arts and fifty-two that of Bachelor of Sciences. Max Gustine Rieser was made Master of Arts and Edward W. Stitt, Horatio S. Rubens, Charles F. Horne, and George C. Tarler Masters of Sciences. The Associated Alumni will meet in the college building this evening at 7:45.

The Hebrew Technical Institute.

The commencement exercises of the Hebrew Technical Institute were held last evening in Cooper Union. The large hall was crowded with the friends of the institute, and the thirty graduates were warmly applauded as they received their diplomas. The opening address was made by the President, James H. Hoffman. The Carl Schurz essay on "Technical Education" was read by George R. Herger, and the valedictorian was Abraham Richter. The address to the graduating class was delivered by Edgar S. Barney, the principal of the institute. An interesting essay on "A Modern Man-of-War" was read by Leon Luwish. At the close of the exercises an American flag was presented to the institute by Mrs. Esther Herrman.

St. Francis College Graduates.

The thirty-ninth annual commencement of St. Francis College was held at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, last night. Bishop McDonnell presided. Among those that delivered addresses were the following: Jacob P. Schaaf, James F. Fitzgerald, John R. McCoy, and James J. Kennedy. John J. Delany delivered the address to the graduates. The diplomas were conferred by the Bishop. There were twenty-eight graduates.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES.

ORANGE, N. J., June 23.—The commencement exercises of the East Orange High School, class of '98, were held to-night in Commonwealth Hall, East Orange. The graduates were: Classical course, Sarah Lillian Baldwin, Leslie Pinckney Hill, John Wesley Root, Charles Seymour Thompson; Latin-English course, Florence Ciery, Helen Louise Condit, Richard Stewart Condit, Jennie Mead Coyte, Effie Moore Curtis, Franklin Field, 3d, Florence Helene Gordon, Evelyn Groesbeeck Mitchell, Florence Gorham Stevens, Maurice Robert Whinery, Stanley May Williams; English course, Elizabeth Thompson Brooks, Oscar Leslie Eberle, Robert Lincoln Hall, Hoard Ellas Hill, Madge Wodrutf Houston; commercial course, Frank Ashley, Howard Ackerman Dodd, William Edwin Halsey, Charles Marcus Potter, Carrie Emilie Schellhardt.

BIG EXPRESS CHANGES.

DENVER, June 23.—It was authoritatively stated to-day that the American Express Company in a few days will cause a general shaking up in express circles. The Wells-Fargo Company recently secured the right of the Rio Grande Western Railway, thus cutting off the western outlet of the Rio Grande Express Company, which operates over the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad between this city and Grand Junction.

As outlined to-day the plan is for the Denver and Rio Grande Express Company to sell out to the American, and for the latter company to sublet the Pacific business the Missouri River and Ogden, including the franchise into Denver over the Union Pacific. By the consummation of this deal the American Express Company will secure a through service as far as Ogden from the East, as well as a local service along the line of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, thus dividing the business through Colorado and other Western States with the Wells-Fargo Express Company.

For the purpose of arranging these transactions Horace G. Burt, President of the Union Pacific; Samuel Fargo, head of the American Express Company; W. H. Bechtel of the American; Andrew Christeson, manager of the Wells-Fargo Company; E. P. Ripley, President of the Santa Fé, and Paul Morton, Vice President of the same road, are in the city awaiting the return from New York of E. T. Jeffrey, President of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, and also of the express companies.

CAPT. MERRIMAN'S CASE.

Charles F. Holey and Paul Brown, seamen, through counsel, in the City Court, yesterday, accepted judgment for $500 and $300, respectively, as damages against Robert L. Merriman, Captain of the ship Commodore T. H. Allen, for cruelty and ill-treatment inflicted upon them during a recent voyage of the vessel from Kobe, Japan, to this port. These were the last of five actions brought against the defendant by members of his former crew, damages having been awarded by a jury in the three other cases. Both Brown and Holey were witnesses in the other suits, as well as in their own. Brown suddenly disappeared some weeks ago, and, it is claimed by his counsel, Samuel H. Randall, that he was removed by the friends of Capt. Merriman to avoid having him testify in court. Holey also was removed in a surreptitious manner.

When the case of the latter, charged with contempt of court, was called yesterday Attorney Randall explained to the Court the circumstances of the alleged kidnapping which had prevented Holey's appearance; and gave it as his opinion that Holey had been given knock-out drops. This explanation was accepted by Justice Conlan, and Holey was released.

Lawyer Robert Benedict, for Capt. Merriman, then offered judgment for the amounts named in the cases of Holey and Brown, with costs, and the offer was accepted.

Lawyer Randall said yesterday that he was undecided whether or not to press the charge of attempted kidnapping against Capt. Merriman, but expressed the positive opinion that evidence could be secured connecting a number of persons with the affair. He said that on board the Frankistan, when he took Holey off, were two other men, who begged to be taken ashore.

MUSIC TEACHERS CONVENE

Twentieth Annual Meeting of the National Association Opens at the Waldorf-Astoria.

MR. GUGGENHEIMER HEARD

He Makes the Address of Welcome on the City's Behalf, and Prophesies Excellent Results to Follow the Convention.

The twentieth annual convention of the Music Teachers' National Association opened in the large ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, and will last through Monday. There will be three sessions daily except Sunday, when the delegates will attend special morning song services in the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, and afternoon and evening services in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street; St. James's Protesant Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street; Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, and St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, Second Avenue and Tenth Street.

Alfred T. Schauffler, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, called the convention to order yesterday morning, 250 delegates being present. The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, offered prayer and then made an address. He dwelt on the importance of music in church services, and commended those who provided it. President Randolph Guggenheimer of the Council then made the address of welcome on behalf of the Mayor and city. He said that the convention was representative of all that was strong, spiritual, and beautiful in the music of the country.

"Every year," said Mr. Guggenheimer, "the American people are devoting increased attention to the cultivation of the fine arts. In literature, sculpture, and painting we are keeping pace with the rest of the world. In music a race of composers has been created whose technique is perfect and whose dreamy enchantments are strong enough to lead the soul of the hearer far away from the clamorous conflicts of business and the stern realities of life into those mystic places that are built of human imagination. The credit of this is due to such organizations as yours, and I believe that your convention in this city will give a lasting stimulus to musical education and foster its cultivation in our land.

"The City of New York has enlarged not only its area, but also its veneration of music. I congratulate your association because it has been formed for fostering the most democratic of all arts. The opportunities for success in painting and sculpture depend to a large extent upon the caprices of the rich. Music is not only the queen, but also the servant of all. It is no respecter of persons, but ministers in the palaces of the rich and in the simple homes of the men and women who are the pride and support of our democratic institutions."

Mr. Guggenheimer paid tribute to the memory of Anton Seidl before closing.

President Herbert Wilber Greene of the National Association then delivered the annual Presidential address. He advocated a spirit of broad-mindedness in the delegates and added:

"The awakening is at hand. The colleges and universities have opened their doors, and from these have come delegates to this convention. Shall not this example influence those conservative institutions which are halting as between progress and prejudice? Ere long the members of this convention should reach by legislation even through the United States Treasury."

The afternoon session brought together 1,800 music teachers, so many new delegates had arrived since the morning began. The chief feature of the session was a lecture by William J. Henderson, the musical critic, on "The Orchestra and Its Instruments." The lecture was illustrated by the American Symphony Orchestra, led by Sam Franko. Mr. Henderson described the composition of each division of players and the general organization of the orchestra. The instruments of string, wood, and brass and instruments of percussion were taken up separately, and their respective uses, ranges, and values described. The orchestra played selections from well-known compositions illustrating the uses and tones of instruments described.

Miss Caroline Montefiore, soprano, assisted by the orchestra, sang "Ballade of the Song of the Sirens." A symposium on "General Culture in Music" was then held. Prof. George B. Penny, Dean of the University of Kansas, Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, Miss Annie C. Muirhead, and Dr. W. D. McCracken also delivered addresses.

F. A. MAGOWAN'S DIVORCE.

His Attorneys Make a Statement Regarding His Marital Troubles.

In speaking yesterday of the case of Mary E. Magowan vs. Frank A. Magowan, Scott & Treadwell, attorneys for Mr. Magowan, made this statement:

"Having been recently retained to appeal this case to the Supreme Court of the United States from the judgment of the Court of Errors and Appeals of the State of New Jersey, and being desirous that some of the published statements concerning Mr. Magowan and his second wife and the legal questions involved in the case be corrected, we wish to make an explanation. In the first place, all that has been said of Mr. Magowan and his second wife having become estranged and of his renewal of conjugal relations with his first wife is untrue. Ever since his marriage with his second wife they have lived together and are still living under the same roof at their home at the Plaza Hotel in this city, where they have been for several weeks past. Neither one has ever had nor does now entertain any intention of separating.

"For two years or thereabout Mr. Magowan has been engaged in an effort to save his estate, which had become involved not because the hand of fate had decreed retribution for him on account of his domestic troubles, but on account of the same reasons that have caused many rich men within the last few years to fail in business. His business troubles are about over and he is now engaged in gathering up the fragments, and his plans are well advanced and the foundation is well laid for a prosperous business future.

"We wish to say in reference to the decision of the New Jersey court that it is the first one so far that has ever decided that, where the defendant has entered a voluntary appearance in the foreign court, the decree can be attacked. This learned court, we are informed, has not seen fit to file a written opinion, as the law requires, giving its reasons for such an extraordinary and monstrous perversion of the law. As technical and jealous as the New York courts are on this question, they have never gone to such lengths in a judicial decision, but have held over and over again that where the defendant in a divorce case in a foreign jurisdiction is served with process, and enters a voluntary appearance to the action, that the decree must be recognized in this State, and that any attack made on the decree must be made in the tribunal in which it was rendered.

"In this case Mary E. Magowan not only appeared in the action, but her lawyers participated in the trial of the case, and the judgment of the court awarding the decree became final. In such a case a proceeding to set aside the judgment in another State is unheard of, and there is not a precedent in the books upholding such a doctrine. We make this statement at the special request of Mr. and Mrs. Magowan. We feel that this consideration is due them particularly, because hitherto they have permitted all statements of every kind concerning their private affairs to go unchallenged, but now feel that it is proper to contradict those that are grossly erroneous."

Gambler Sheedy Collects a Debt.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 23.—Patrick F. Sheedy, who came here from his gambling casino in Cairo, Egypt, to collect a bill from Frank Lawrence, the son of Dr. J. J. Lawrence, was successful this morning. Sheedy said yesterday he had two checks to cover borrowed money, given by Frank Lawrence. Sheedy to-day accompanied Lawrence's lawyer to a bank where both checks were cashed. Then he smiled. He said he had come a long way to collect a bill, but added that he generally got what he went after.

Lieut. Peary Will Lecture.

Lieut. R. E. Peary will deliver a farewell lecture in the National Prohibition Park, Staten Island, before sailing on July 1 for the Arctic Ocean.

BROOKFIELD MEN DISAGREE

Treachery Is Charged in the Twenty-fifth District.

TWO MEMBERS ARE EXPELLED

The District Executive Committee of the New York County Republicans Expels Its President—May Contest Delegates' Seats.

The Executive Committee of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District Association of the New York County Republicans met in its rooms in the St. James Building, 1,135 Broadway, last night, and voted to expel from the committee Francis G. Hatfield, President of the association, and E. J. Conway. The committee had also intended to expel Horace H. Brockway, but after discussing the matter it was decided to give him time to explain the charges against him.

The charges against these three men grew out of the fight between the Brookfield men, who united forces with Amasa Thornton, and the men of the regular Republican organization, under the leadership of Charles A. Hess at the last primaries, and at the convention to elect delegates to the State Convention. The Hess men won.

The New York County Republicans of the district now claim that the victory of their opponents was brought about by treachery in their own ranks and by fraud. They will probably contest the right of the delegates declared elected to sit in the State Convention, basing their case principally on the ground that the ruling of Mr. Hess, who was elected Chairman of the District Convention, was not according to the law, when he decided that substitute delegates could be chosen in place of absentees.

It is claimed that on the morning of the primaries letters, circulars, and tickets were received by the voters of the district. The ticket was that of the Hess men. The circular, it is claimed, stated that the Brookfield men and Hess men had joined forces, and called upon the voters to vote for the ticket inclosed.

Among the names attached to the circular were those of Messrs. Hatfield, Conway, and Brockway. The circular purported to be from John J. McMurray, as Secretary of the district association of the New York County Republicans. Mr. McMurray, however, has not been the Secretary of the association for some time.

Messrs. Hatfield and Conway were asked to attend the meeting of the Executive Committee and explain matters, but they did not appear.

What further arouses the wrath of the association is their belief that Messrs. Hatfield, Conway, and Brockway actively sent the followers of Mr. Hess and that at least one of them, Mr. Hatfield, voted for Mr. Hess for Chairman of the convention. Some light is thrown on the alleged actions of Mr. Hatfield by a letter received from him yesterday morning by the Executive Committee containing the following statement: "Until you drop the association of the Thornton-O'Connor-Simms-McCann faction I will not attend a meeting." Mr. Brockway is quoted as saying his name was put on the circular without his consent.

P. Tecumseh Sherman presided at the meeting.

AMERICAN ARRESTED IN PARIS.

One Terry Mitchell Accused of Swindling by a Mr. Lowing of New York.

LONDON, June 23.—A special dispatch from Paris says an American named Terry Mitchell has been arrested there on the complaint of Mr. Lowing, manager of a coal company in New York, who charges him with fraudulently obtaining large sums on the plea that he, the prisoner, represented a big international coal syndicate desirous of opening business in New York. Mitchell is said to have visited New York about six months ago.

130 DROWNED AT PORT ARTHUR

Crew of a Chinese Torpedo Boat Destroyer Lost and a Russian Warship Damaged.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 23.—Information has just reached here to the effect that during a recent typhoon at Port Arthur, a Chinese torpedo boat destroyer was driven ashore there and 130 men were drowned.

The Russian warship Sissoi Veliky (Sissoi the Great) was also damaged during the same storm.

KRUGER HAS A RELAPSE.

Even Friends of the Transvaal President Cannot See Him.

LONDON, June 24.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail says that President Paul Kruger of the South African Republic has had a relapse, and that his medical attendants have forbidden even his friends to visit him.

PRISON FOR ITALIAN DEPUTIES.

Nineteen Editors and Members of the Chamber Sentenced in Milan.

MILAN, June 23.—Nineteen editors and Members of the Chamber of Deputies, charged with having been connected with the recent revolutionary outbreaks here, after trial by court-martial have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from one month to six years.

A RHODES MINISTRY DEFEATED.

A Vote of No Confidence Adopted in the Cape Town Assembly.

CAPE TOWN, June 23.—A motion of no confidence in the Colonial Government brought yesterday by W. P. Schreiner, the former Attorney General of Cape Town, was adopted by a vote of 41 to 36, whereupon the Assembly immediately adjourned.

Excitement of the greatest kind prevailed throughout the debate, which, in reality, is an Afrikanderbund attack on Cecil Rhodes. Transvaal agents have been busy lobbying against the Ministry.

SALISBURY'S NEPHEW ELECTED.

Evelyn Cecil, Conservative, Chosen to Parliament in Herts.

LONDON, June 23.—The election held yesterday for member of Parliament for the East, or Hertford, Division of Herts in succession to Abel Smith, Conservative, deceased, resulted in favor of Mr. Evelyn Cecil, Conservative, who polled 4,118 votes against 3,850 votes cast for the Hon. Robert Spencer, Liberal. The successful candidate is a nephew of the Premier, the Marquis of Salisbury. At the last general election in 1895 Mr. Smith was returned without opposition.

CHAMBERLAIN WILL NOT RESIGN

He Denies the Rumors in Regard to His Retirement.

LONDON, June 23.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, emphatically denies the rumors circulating in regard to his contemplated retirement from the Cabinet.

It has been rumored in London recently that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, would shortly resign from the Ministry in order to assume the leadership of a large number of Unionists in the House of Commons who are alleged to be discontented with the foreign policy of the Marquis of Salisbury.

Lillian Russell Sued for Divorce.

TRENTON, N. J., June 23.—"Jack" Chatterton (Señor Perugini) has filed a petition for an absolute divorce from Lillian Russell on the grounds of desertion. The document was filed to-day in New Jersey's Court of Chancery. Chatterton married the actress in Hoboken in January, 1894.

DEATH OF S. V. R. CRUGER.

The Soldier and Man Prominent in Business Affairs Passes Away at the Age of Fifty-four.

Col. Stephen Van Rensselaer Cruger, one of the best known business and club men of this city, died suddenly yesterday at his country place, Bayville, L. I. Col. Cruger had been for a long while a sufferer from liver complaint, which is said to have been complicated with a tendency to consumption. He was quite well enough, however, to attend to his business interests, and was at his office every day. His town residence had been at 112 East Thirty-fifth Street, but he left this some time ago. Mrs. Cruger went to Europe, and is now in Paris. During her absence Col. Cruger took up his residence at the Metropolitan Club, Fifth Avenue and Sixtieth Street. He left there on Wednesday morning for his country place, which he had been keeping open. At that time he was apparently in good health. His death was all the more a surprise to those who learned of it yesterday.

About 10 o'clock last night a telegram reached the Metropolitan Club telling of Col. Cruger's death. Later, a cousin of the dead man, who did not leave his name, called and made inquiries about his death and mentioned the complaint from which he had been suffering. A cablegram was sent to Mrs. Cruger, informing her of her husband's death. Mrs. Cruger was a Miss Storrow, and is well-known as a writer of fiction under the nom de plume, "Julien Gordon." A recent book of hers, "Eat Not Thy Heart," has attracted considerable atttention. It deals largely with the world of society.

Stephen Van Rensselaer Cruger was born in this city May 9, 1844. He received his preliminary education at home, and at the age of fourteen was sent to Europe, where he remained but three years. He was still at school, but as soon as he heard of the fall of Fort Sumter he hastened home and offered his services to defend the Union.

A commission as First Lieutenant in the One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment, New York Volunteers, was at once given him, although he was only seventeen years old. He was, however, of powerful build, standing over six feet in height, and looked considerably older than his age. During the first year of his service, while participating in a number of hot skirmishes and on several occasions performing dangerous duties, he escaped unharmed. He participated in the battle of Gettysburg in 1863, and his gallantry and daring while under fire drew the attention of his superior officers.

The following month he was rewarded by being promoted Adjutant of his regiment. In the Spring of 1864 his regiment was transferred to the Twentieth Army Corps, forming part of Gen. Sherman's command.

Throughout the Georgia campaign Adjt. Cruger showed conspicuous gallantry in battle. During the engagement known as the battle of Resaca, he was, however, twice wounded, and had to be carried from the field. His injuries were too severe to permit of further service, and on the recommendation of his superior officers the commission of Captain was conferred upon him. For valorous service on the field of battle he was promoted to a Captaincy, and received the appointment of Chief of Ordnance of the First Division of the Twentieth Corps. During the succeeding campaigns in the Carolinas, continued gallant and meritorious service brought Capt. Cruger promotion to Brevet Major and Lieutenant Colonel, the latter being the rank with which he was mustered out of service.

At the close of the war Col. Cruger entered upon a business career and soon developed remarkable executive ability. He became manager of numerous estates, and had complete charge of the large real estate interests of the Trinity Church corporation. He still retained his interest in military matters, however, and became actively identified with the New York National Guard, and was made Colonel of the Twelfth Regiment. He brought that organization up to a high standard of efficiency, but was compelled to resign, owing to the pressure of business which prevented his giving his command the necessary attention.

Soon after his return from the war, Col. Cruger joined the ranks of the Republican Party. He was made a member of the Republican County Committee, and for two years was Chairman of that body. In 1888 he was nominated for Lieutenant Governor on the same ticket with Warner Miller, and, though defeated by the Democrats, he made a creditable showing.

On Aug. 6, 1894, he was put up by the Committee of Thirty Republicans of the Fourteenth Assembly District as a candidate for Mayor of New York, and on that occasion the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily and unanimously indorse Col. S. V. R. Cruger for Mayor. He is a man who during the late war rendered brilliant service to his country as a soldier. He is known to every man in this cosmopolitan community, irrespective of politics, and while he has always been a loyal, consistent Republican, he has not been a machine politician, nor mixed up in party factions, and that we recognize in him a candidate who would poll the full Republican vote and at the same time would receive the votes of all independent Democrats who are arrayed against Tammany rule, and that we instruct the delegates from this district to the County Convention to present his name to that honorable body for action.

HAMMERSTEIN TESTIMONIAL.

Arrangements Being Perfected for the Entertainments June 29.

The arrangements for the Hammerstein testimonial entertainment June 29 are gradually being perfected. Among the latest volunteers is Miss Rose Coghlan, who will appear with the original Star Theatre company at the Harlem Opera House in one act of "Diplomacy," and assisting her will be Sadie Martinot, Mme. Ida Von Trautman, Robert Fischer, Frederick de Belleville, Grant Stewart, Aubrey Boucicault, and John T. Sullivan. Miss Coghlan will also appear in the main entertainment in the Garden Theatre, when she will recite "Sheridan's Ride," with special orchestral music composed by Mr. Sullivan. Manager George A. Blumenthal has arranged for an open-air entertainment to precede the performance in the Harlem Opera House on this same evening.

A concert will be given at 7 o'clock at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, under the direction of Anton Furst, during which time there will be a balloon ascension by Larry and Blanch Stewart, who will make a double ascension and parachute drop, and while in the air they will give an exhibition on bicycles; following this Pain will give a pyrotechnic display.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

R. N. Stephens, author of "The Ragged Regiment," has written a four-act drama, "A Soldier of the Revolution," for Edgar L. Davenport.

Messrs. Smyth & Rice have engaged E. Burke Scott as the business manager of their new comedy "A Wise Son's Father," which will be produced early the coming season.

"The French Maid" will probably be the first attraction which Managers Evans & Mann will offer for the opening of the season of the Herald Square Theatre. This attraction has recently become the property of the Herald Square management.

The Summer season at the Casino, Midland Beach, S. I., will be begun to-morrow night with the production of a new topical extravaganza entitled "The Maid of Manila," by John F. Hartley and H. B. Marshall, with the music by W. H. Bachelor.

The weather of late has been anything but ideal for roof gardens, still the Casino, Madison Square, and Koster & Bial's, notwithstanding this fact, are receiving a fair amount of attention from the public. E. E. Rice has arranged an extra programme of light music and vaudeville for Sunday night, and in the event of rain the performance will be transferred to the main auditorium; likewise the Madison Square management will transfer its entertainment to the concert hall if there is a storm.

Charles Frohman has arranged with the Gottlieb Brothers of San Francisco, managers of several large theatres on the Pacific Coast, for the appearance there of Henry Miller. He will take scenery and costumes with him and his repertoire will not only include "Heartsease" and "The Master," but the Grundy version of Dumas's comedy, "A Marriage of Convenience." Besides Mr. Miller's appearance in San Francisco, Mr. Frohman will also send to that city for extensive engagements William Gillette, in "Secret Service," and Miss Maud Adams, in "The Little Minister."

During the last nights of the Banda Rossa at the Lenox Lyceum Conductor Sorrentino will give a few special programmes of National music. One concert will embrace French music, others American and English band compositions, and a fourth will be devoted to Wagner and other German airs. The first of these nights will be announced shortly. On Saturday night the Florentine Quintet, which recently arrived in this country, will make its début. Its entertainment will be added to the regular programme. Sunday night Dr. Leo Sommer's Black Hussar Gypsy Band will be added, making three musical organizations assisting in the concert.

To Aid the Soldiers' Society.

An entertainment is to be given at Carnegie Music Hall on the evening of July 8 for the benefit of the New York Soldiers and Sailors' Families Protective Association. This society is formed to give aid to the families of the men who have gone to the front. The entertainment will be elaborate, as all the theatrical managers in the city have promised to help in every way possible.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Gen. F. W. Benteen.

Brevet Brig. Gen. F. W. Benteen, who died at his home in Atlanta, Ga., last Wednesday, took an active and honorable part in the military service of the United States for a great many years. He was born and educated in Virginia, but the outbreak of the civil war found him stoutly opposed to secession, and he went to Missouri and organized a company of Union volunteers. His first commission was that of First Lieutenant of the Tenth Missouri Cavalry, which he received in September, 1861. A few weeks later he was appointed Captain of the same company, and within a year he was promoted to the rank of Major. He served in many engagements, and was commended on various occasions for gallant conduct. Before the close of the war he was appointed Colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth United States Infantry.

Entering the regular army after the close of the war, Col. Benteen was commissioned Captain of the Seventh Cavalry. He was brevetted Major on March 2, 1867, for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of the Osage, and still later he was promoted to be Brevet Lieutenant Colonel. In August, 1868, he was made a Brevet Colonel for gallant and meritorious conduct in an engagement with hostile Indians on the Saline River in Kansas, and several years later his brevet rank as Brigadier General was bestowed upon him for gallant services in action against Indians on the Little Big Horn, Montana, (the Custer massacre,) June 25 and 26, 1876, and in action against Indians at Canyon Creek, Montana, Sept. 13, 1877. He retired from the United States Army in July, 1888, since which time he made his home in Atlanta.

Samuel S. Marples.

Samuel S. Marples, a provision broker and one of the best-known members of the New York Produce Exchange, died yesterday at 9 Second Place, Brooklyn. Mr. Marples was sixty-three years old, and was a member of the Board of Managers of the Exchange from 1885 to 1887 and of the Complaint Committee from 1888 to 1894, and its Chairman from 1894 to last December, when he resigned because of failing health. He was a ready speaker, and as such was conspicuous in the action of the Exchange against the anti-option bill. The Exchange will take action on his death this afternoon. Mr. Marples was a leading factor in benevolent and church work in Brooklyn, and was prominently connected with most of the Congregational Church societies. He was Superintendent of the South Congregational Church Sunday School for a number of years, and was President of the New York Congregational Club for several successive terms. He was also closely identified with the Manhattan-Brooklyn Conferences of Congregational Churches. He was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Brooklyn City Missionary Society and a member of the Finance Committee of the American Missionary Society. Outside of his church work Mr. Marples led a quiet life.

He leaves a wife, four daughters, and two sons.

Mrs. Walter Romeyn Benjamin.

Mrs. Walter Romeyn Benjamin of 11 East Seventy-third Street died at the country place of her husband, Onteora Park, in the Catskills, on Wednesday. She had been an invalid for three years.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

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VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS.
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY,
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.

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33 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Members of
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
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STOCKS AND COTTON.
Investment Bonds and Securities.
Apply for Market Letter.

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BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

To the holders of
CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE
RAILWAY COMPANY
First Mtge. Seven Per Cent. Bonds

The above-named bonds, maturing July 1st, 1898, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York. Interest on the bonds will cease on and after that date.
S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

Referring to the foregoing, the undersigned are prepared to refund the above bonds into the
3½ % General Mortgage Gold Bonds
MATURING IN 1987 OF THE
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY,
At the price of 101% and accrued interest,
forming part of an authorized issue limited to $165,000,000, secured by lien upon the entire railroad and equipment of the Chicago and North-Western Railway Co. east of the Missouri River, inclusive of the Winona and St. Peter Railroad and the Dakota Central Railway Co. when these companies shall have been consolidated with the Chicago and North-Western Railway Co., a TOTAL OF 4,970.76 MILES.
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
27-29 PINE STREET.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY.
222 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $1,500,000.
Legal Depositary for Court and Trust Funds.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
Acts as Executor, Guardian and Administrator.
Sells Foreign Exchange and Letters of Credit.
PAYS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.
TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL ESTATE.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR RAILROAD AND OTHER MORTGAGES.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
OFFICERS.
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
ROSWELL P. FLOWER, } Vice-Presidents.
CHAS. C. DICKINSON, }
JAMES W. TAPPIN, Secretary.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Asst. Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.
TRUSTEES.

Henry O. Havemeyer,	Cord Meyer,
Roswell P. Flower,	Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer,	Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne,	Chas. C. Dickinson,
Richard Delafield,	Henry N. Whitney,
Daniel O'Day,	Theo. W. Myers,
Percival Kühne,	L. C. Dessar,
Frank Curtiss,	Geo. Warren Smith,
Vernon H. Brown,	John S. Dickerson,
Seth M. Milliken,	Geo. W. Quintard,
	W. Seward Webb.

Standard Distilling & Distributing Company.
SUBSCRIPTIONS DEALT IN.
CHARLES C. EDEY & SONS
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange,
2 WALL STREET.
Telephone 4,835 and 4,836 Cortlandt.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY COMPANY 7% FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The above-named bonds maturing July 1st, 1898, will be paid on presentation, without rebate, at the office of the CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall St., New York, N. Y. June 18th, 1898. S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Pennsylvania Coal Co. Stock
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market firm.

In yesterday's market there was more than the recent average of activity and quotations showed strength. Such business developments as appeared were of encouraging character, but the news to which Wall Street gave most attention was in the announcement that the United States forces had made successful landing in Cuba. In some important financial quarters there has been recent apprehension that some misfortune might overtake our troops before they were safely off the ships, or that as they landed they might suffer severe sacrifice from the enemy's fire. That the thousands of our soldiers should disembark and be able to make their camp within easy marching distance of Santiago, and all without the loss of one life, or indeed the infliction of even a single serious wound, prompted Wall Street enthusiasm. Off the Stock Exchange there may be difficulty in comprehending the fact, but such events do work quick and material effects in financial markets. And the new firmness which the market showed yesterday is taken by veterans in Wall Street as suggestive of much further-reaching influences when finally news comes telling of Santiago's capture.

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One of the notable features in current Wall Street business is furnished by the bond market. There has lately been increasing activity there, and throughout the investment list prices have been continually advancing. In this is what many Wall Street observers construe as an indication of approaching increase of activity in the general stock market, for already it is proving difficult to find a reasonably large list of good bonds acquirable at profitable prices. The natural result of conditions like these is always that investors move into stocks.

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From all over the country trade reports show improvement. Some developments at hand in the iron trade promise results far beyond anything that has been popularly anticipated. Western and Southern ironmakers are likely to come into closer relations. Standard Oil millions promise to figure influentially toward the accomplishment of ends which may almost revolutionize certain branches of American iron and steel making. The new $1,000,000 investment of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company is significant of far bigger things than that investment itself. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan is associated with Mr. John D. Rockefeller in the comprehensive new iron trade plans.

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Government bonds were firm. There was a sale of $10,000 fours, 1907, registered, at 109¼.

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In State securities, $6,000 Tennessee settlement threes sold at 92½.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	½
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	⅝	N. J. Central	1
Am. Sugar Refs.	1	N. Y. Central	⅜
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	½	Northern Pacific	⅝
Am. Tobacco	1½	Nor. Pac. pf.	⅝
Brook. Rap. Tr.	1⅝	Ore. R. R. & N. pf.	½
Canada Southern	1⅝	Pacific Mail	½
Canadian Pacific	1⅜	P., C., C. & St. L.	1
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	¾	Pullman Car	1⅜
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1⅛	Rio Gr. West. pf.	1½
Chi. & Northwest.	1½	Southern Pacific	⅞
Chi., R. & Pac.	⅞	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅛
C., C., C. & St. L.	1⅝	Third Avenue	1
Consolidated Gas	1	Union Pacific pf.	1¼
Illinois Steel	2	U. S. Rubber	⅜
Lake E. & W. pf.	¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	¾
Long Island	⅝	West. Union Tel.	2⅝
Louis. & Nash.	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Declined.

Colorado Mid. pf.	4	Minnesota Iron	½
Kan. City, P. & G.	½	Nat. Linseed Oil	1

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Dock & Imp. 5s.	1	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	1
Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s.	2	Kings Co. Elev. 1st.	1
Balt. & O. 5s, 1925, tr. rcts.	4½	Long Island 4s.	1
Bur., C. R. & N. col. tr. 5s	2½	St. L. & S. F. tr. 5s.	2
		Stand. R. & T. inc.	1¼
		West Shore 4s.	1¼

Bond Declined.

Brook. W. & W. 5s. 1⅛

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½@3 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4¼@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $110,100,385; balance, $7,128,432; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $7,163.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1¼@1 5-16 per cent. for short and 1 5-16@1⅜ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was steady. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84 for sixty days, $4.85¼@$4.85⅝ for demand, $4.85½@$4.85⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.83¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.20@5.20 1-16 for short, reichsmarks at 94 11-16 and 95¼, and guilders at 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—20c premium. Boston—Par@5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—30c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul ½, to 102⅝; Illinois Central ¼, to 107; Louisville & Nashville ¼, to 53⅜; New York Central ¼, to 119¼, and Reading ¼, to 9⅞. Declined—Erie ⅛, to 13⅝. Atchison sold at 13½, Canadian Pacific at 86¼, Erie first preferred at 36½, and Pennsylvania at 50¼. British consols were firm at 111⅛ for money and 111 3-16 for the account.

The Bank of England rate of discount was unchanged at 3 per cent. The weekly statement shows the following changes: Total reserve increased, £320,000, circulation increased £14,000, bullion increased £334,006, other securities decreased £21,000, other deposits decreased £313,000, public deposits increased £560,000, notes reserve increased £283,000, and Government securities increased £148,000. The proportion of reserve to liability is 49.25 per cent., as compared with 48.91 per cent. last week, against a decline from 51.29 per cent. to 50.88 per cent. in the corresponding period last year.

In Paris, rentes sold at 102f 67½c, and exchange on London was 25f 26c. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 49,025,000f, Treasury account current increased 24,200,000f, gold in hand increased 5,625,000f, bills discounted decreased 5,875,000f, and silver in hand increased 2,675,000f.

The Bank of Bombay has reduced its rate of discount to 9 per cent. Gold was quoted at Buenos Ayres at 171.80, compared with 170.80 Wednesday, 163.70 a week ago, and 195.50 a year ago; in Lisbon at 80, compared with 80 Wednesday, 80 a week ago, and 46½ a year ago; in Rome at 107.15, compared with 107.15 Wednesday, 107.02 a week ago, and 104.40 a year ago; in Madrid at 87, compared with 87 Wednesday and 86 a week ago.

LEGAL OPINION ON THE TAXES.

The Board of Directors of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange were nearly three hours yesterday afternoon discussing the most important legal opinion yet rendered in regard to the interpretation of the law for war revenue, in so far as it applies to the business of the Exchange. The meeting was prompted by a report from the Law Committee of the Exchange, embodying opinions by the attorneys for the Exchange, Messrs. Sullivan & Cromwell, upon questions involved in the new Government tax law. The Directors were intent on action different from that of the Governors of the Stock Exchange, and after full consideration of the opinions of the attorneys, approved them and ordered their transmission to the Treasury Department at Washington, to obtain, if possible, the views of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Wall Street will find much of interest in these legal opinions, which follow, for they are rendered upon questions which directly affect every Wall Street interest:

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New York, June 22, 1898.

Charles G. Wilson, Esq., President Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange:

Dear Sir: We have been requested by you to advise you concerning the operations and effect of the war revenue law, just passed by the Congress of the United States, and have received your draft memorandum containing questions to be answered.

We have answered them, as dictated by you.

Q.—1. Bankers, under Paragraph 1, Section 2, entitled "Special Taxes," are required to pay $50 license fee where they employ $25,000 of capital, and $2 for each additional $1,000, and in estimating capital, surplus is included, and shall be computed on the basis of the preceding fiscal year. What is surplus? Is it net profits or not?

A.—1. Surplus is cumulated profits of any other income or amounts received by the banker or company, not a part of and included in the regular capital of its business. Divisable profits, undivided net earnings, income from any source in excess of the operations of the business, when used in the business, should be considered, in our judgment, as surplus.

Q.—2. Under Section 2, headed "Special Taxes," Paragraph 2, brokers are required to pay a special tax of $50. What is a broker under this section? Does it cover all the members of the Consolidated Exchange, whether active or inactive? Does it refer to those who deal in stocks or securities alone, or would it cover those who also deal in grain options?

A.—2. Under Section 2, Paragraph 2, of the act, brokers are defined as follows: "Every person, firm, or company whose business is to negotiate purchases or sales of stocks, bonds, exchange, bullion, coined money, bank notes, promissory notes, or other securities for themselves or others shall be regarded as a broker."

It is our opinion that the act does not intend to include those members of the Exchange who do not, as a business, either for themselves or for others, purchase or sell stocks, bonds, exchange, bullion, coined money, bank notes, promissory notes, or other securities. It is also our opinion that dealers in grain options are not included in this class of brokers.

We beg to call your attention to the provision of the paragraph of Section 2, to which we referred, that "any person having paid the special tax as a banker shall not be required to pay the special tax as a broker."

Q.—3. Paragraph 4 fixes a special tax of $20 upon commercial brokers. Would a member of the Consolidated Exchange who deals in grain options be required to pay the special tax, under this section, of $20 and a special tax also of $50, under Section 2, if he also dealt in stocks?

A.—3. Yes. A person who is engaged in the business of purchasing and selling stocks, bonds, &c., either for himself or for others, must pay the tax of $50 as a stock broker, and if he is also a broker in the purchase or sale of produce, merchandise, &c., he must pay the additional tax of $20 as a commercial broker.

The special tax of $20 levied on commercial brokers does not, however, apply to those persons who buy and sell produce, &c., for their own account, and who do not buy and sell for others.

Q.—4. Schedule A, entitled, "Stamp Taxes," fixes a tax on bonds, debentures, or certificates of indebtedness, issued after the first day of July, 1898, by any association, company, or corporation, on each $100 face value or fraction thereof, of 5 cents, or, on each original issue, whether on organization or reorganization of certificate of stock by any such association, company, or corporation, on each $100 face value or fraction thereof, of 5 cents. Does this mean that a tax shall be paid on transfers made after the first day of July, 1898, upon stocks or bonds issued by companies prior to that date, but transferred after that date, or does it mean to tax merely the certificates or bonds of companies organized or reorganized after the first day of July, 1898?

A.—4. The tax of 5 cents on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof, of bonds, debentures, certificates of indebtedness and certificates of stock, fixed by the first paragraph of Schedule A, applies only to new issues of such securities made after July 1, 1898. In other words, where a company is organized or reorganized, and issues securities, such securities must pay this tax, or where an old company issues additional bonds, debentures, certificates of indebtedness or certificates of stock, a tax must be paid on such additional or new issue. This tax is not, however, payable on bonds, debentures, certificates of indebtedness or certificates of stock which have been issued prior to July 1, 1898, and for which new certificates are issued, after the first day of July, 1898, on the surrender of the old ones upon a sale or transfer. The tax payable on such transfer or surrender is the tax of 2 cents on each $100, fixed later on in this section.

Q.—5. Under Schedule A, entitled "Stamp Taxes," the tax is fixed at 2 cents on each $100 of face value, and as the face or par value of most of the stocks listed on the Exchange is $100, it would mean a tax of $2 on each 100 shares of stock, irrespective of market value. Does this tax cover stocks sold by brokers on commission, stocks sold by way of arbitrage, stocks sold by brokers' traders on the floor of the Exchange, and if so, how is the tax to be paid?

A.—5. The law covers all the transactions referred to in the question, and provides that a tax shall be paid on all sales or agreements to sell, or memorandum of sales for deliveries, or transfers of shares or certificates of stock of any association, company, or corporation, whether made upon or shown by the books of the association, company, or corporation, or by an assignment in blank, or by any delivery, or by any paper or agreement, or memorandum, or other evidence of transfer or sale, whether entitling the holder in any manner to the benefit of said stock, or to secure the future payment of money, or for the future transfer of any stock, on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof, 2 cents.

Where the transfer is only shown by the books of the company, the stamp shall be placed upon such books; where the change of ownership is by transfer certificate, the stamp shall be placed upon the certificate; where the transfer is by the delivery of the certificate, signed in blank, and in cases of an agreement to sell, there shall be made and delivered by the seller to the buyer a bill or memorandum of such sale, to which the stamp shall be affixed, and every such bill or memorandum of sale or agreement to sell, before mentioned, must show the date thereof, the name of the seller, the amount of the sale, and the matter or thing to which it refers.

Q.—6. Can the memorandum bill be given in each case by the seller to the purchaser, with stamp affixed thereon, at the close of the day, or can the comparison slips be used as a memorandum of sale?

A.—6. As stated in our last answer, the seller must deliver to the buyer a memorandum of each sale, with stamps affixed. It would not be sufficient, therefore, to rely upon the comparison slips or to stamp such slips. The memorandum of sale, with stamp affixed, may be delivered, however, at the close of the day.

Q.—7. Schedule A provides a tax of 1 cent on each $100 of value on sale of products, merchandise, &c. Does this section refer to grain options? If so, will it be necessary for the seller to furnish to the buyer a memorandum of sale, with the stamps attached, at the time of the transaction or at the close of business each day?

A.—7. The provision does apply to sales of grain for future delivery. The tax, however, is payable only on the selling value of the article sold. The seller must deliver to the buyer a memorandum, bill, or other evidence of sale or agreement to sell, and the stamp must be affixed thereto. It will not do to rely upon comparison slips. The memorandum of sale, with stamp affixed, may, however, be delivered at the close of the day.

Q.—8. Does Section 29, Page 19, refer to the Gratuity Fund, and must we consider ourselves as obliged to pay the tax referred to in this section?

A.—8. We think the section in question does not refer to the Gratuity Fund of the Exchange.

Q.—9. Under the rules of the Exchange brokers are required to furnish to their customers at the close of the day memorandums of the purchase or sale of stocks made by them, giving the number of shares, name of stock, price, and the name of the person from whom bought or to whom sold. In the case of the notices of sales herein referred to, will it be necessary to affix stamps to the same?

A.—9. We are of the opinion that those notices are not taxed in the law.

Q.—10. What relation does the Exchange sustain toward the members in connection with this law? Is it purely advisory or otherwise?

A.—10. We think the relation of the Exchange is purely advisory. The tax relates, so far as our attention has been called to it, to the transactions of individuals acting as brokers or bankers, who enter into negotiations for or on account of themselves or for others for the sale or purchase of stocks or merchandise. These transactions are necessarily the acts of the members, and are not in any sense the acts of the Exchange.

We have fully answered the questions submitted by you, and have examined the act for the purpose of ascertaining whether any other section or portion of it relates to the subject to which you called our attention, and find nothing outside of the portion to which you have referred. Very truly yours, SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.

CONSOLIDATION RUMORS.

Contracts have been signed at Chicago by which the Illinois Steel Company will soon virtually pass into the control of the Messrs. Rockefeller and Mr. J. P. Morgan. Plans are practically consummated for the alliance of the Illinois Steel with the corporations controlling the vast Standard Oil ore properties in the Northwest. The Illinois Steel plant is to be given new activity, and the works at Joliet will probably be much enlarged forthwith.

The plans under way contemplate the practical absorption of the Minnesota Iron Company.

It may soon develop that the Morgan-Rockefeller plans extend beyond the Western field. Rumors of alliance between the Illinois Steel Company and the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company were much discussed in Wall Street last Summer, though recently not much has been heard of such an arrangement. Some of the financiers of consequence in the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company are closely related to Standard Oil interests.

THE PACIFIC STOCKS.

Conservative sentiment on the Union Pacific and Northern Pacific stocks is becoming more and more bullish. The issues of both companies have shown considerable strength of late. Yesterday Union Pacific preferred got up above 60, making a gain of 1¼ points, while Northern Pacific preferred also showed buoyancy. In both stocks the transactions were large. Friends of insiders in both the Union Pacific and Northern Pacific Companies have been buyers of the stocks lately, and from London comes bull talk, especially on Union Pacific. There are intimations of dividends on Union Pacific preferred next month. An early settlement of the Western rate war is considered probable. A Northern Pacific Director states that earnings equal to 10 per cent. on the preferred stock of the company are expected by the Directors in the calendar year of 1898. It is pointed out that very large expenditures for betterments which have been charged to operating expenses will now disappear.

WESTERN UNION STRONG.

Western Union was one of the features of yesterday's market. It showed more activity than at any time of late, transactions aggregating more than 20,000 shares. The stock was one of the strongest on the list, selling up to and closing at 93⅞, with a gain of 2⅝ points for the day. Sentiment on the stock has been vastly improved by the fact that the Western Union stock owned by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has found a permanent lodging place, and is not now, as it has been for years past, likely to be thrown on the market. Many times during the last few years Wall Street has been disturbed by rumors that the Baltimore and Ohio Road was to market its $4,000,000 Western Union stock, and several bear campaigns on the stock have been based entirely upon such stories. Now that the Equitable Life syndicate has taken this stock, there is no fear of further disturbance of the sort.

Western Union's revenues are being largely increased by the war, and inside interests are talking encouragingly regarding earnings.

ST. PAUL'S THIRD WEEK.

St. Paul's earnings for the third week in June were made public last night. They amounted to $609,548, a decrease of $14,978 from the earnings in the corresponding period of last year. These figures are about $7,000 in excess of those of the third week of June, 1896, and over $90,000 in excess of those of that week of 1895.

SUGAR TRUST'S RALLY.

Sugar Trust again led the market yesterday, its transactions aggregating nearly 70,000 shares. The stock, after selling early in the day down below 129, ran up above 131 on buying by the traders apparently for covering purposes. Toward the close Sugar broke back again, and closed fractionally below 130, with a net gain of 1 point. As has been noted for some time past, there was again buying of Sugar Trust by brokers understood to be acting for inside interests. The advance was due chiefly to the professional buying, but these inside purchases were influential. The short interest in Sugar Trust has been unwieldy, and, although considerable stock was covered yesterday, there is still a very large outstanding short account. The traders have evidently combined to depress the stock, and their success of the past two weeks has emboldened them considerably.

PULLMAN COMPANY AFFAIRS.

Pullman stock showed decided strength yesterday, getting up close to 194 and making a gain of nearly 2 points. Again there was buying of the stock by Chicago houses and also by important Wall Street interests. This buying, which has been in evidence for some time past, is generally attributed to the Pullman management's reported plan to distribute among the stockholders the company's large surplus. The proposed establishment of works in Russia by the company and the talk of closer relations to be established between the Pullman and the Wagner corporations have also apparently been influential.

OUR INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

Says The London Statist in discussing the outlook for American business:

"Industrial enterprise, as distinguished from railway enterprise, is likely to take a much more prominent place than it ever hitherto has done in the United States. The great outburst of railway construction here at home in the early forties was followed after the Crimean war, by a very great manufacture of what were called here limited liability companies—companies of all kinds and for all purposes. But in the United States limited liability companies, though of course they exist, and indeed in many ways play an important part, are not of the same magnitude or of the same importance as they are in this country. Industrial enterprise—or the creation of limited liability companies, if the phrase is preferred—promises, therefore, to be a marked feature of the early future. Whether the new companies will come into favor in this country depends partly upon the object for which each particular company is started, partly upon the capitalization, and partly upon the character of the firms that offer them here. If the prospects of a company are good, the capital is reasonable, and the issuing house has a high character with investors here, we see no reason why such companies should not be very favorably received. There is no question at all that there is room for great industrial expansion in the United States, and there is no reason, therefore, why the companies should not be successful."

INTEREST IN THE BOAT RACE.

Wall Street suspended business yesterday for twenty minutes to give its attention to news from New London of the intercollegiate boat race. From the time the news tickers announced the starting of the race until its result was known things on the Stock Exchange were practically at a standstill. Bets on the outcome of the race were numerous in Wall Street, and considerable money changed hands.

AS TO THE NEW BONDS.

A gentleman who has followed the war loan very closely said yesterday that in his opinion the issue will sell between 108 and 110 by the time the bonds are delivered to subscribers.

"As for the popular phase of the loan," he said, "that is only a pleasing myth. The people will and have subscribed largely to it without other thought than to help their country, but all the same the financial interests will in the end secure the bulk of the loan. Yesterday's total at the Sub-Treasury, when $100,000 out of $168,000 represented bids by these interests, speaks for itself.

"The difference between the presnt loan and the Cleveland bond issue is just this: At that time President Cleveland was forced to secure gold, and he had to go to the people with gold to sell; but the Government received in premiums some $5,000,000 or $6,000,000. Now we have a loan, floated flat, and the Government, instead of making millions is losing them, for this issue could have been floated at a premium, coin bonds as they are. As it is the financiers are in pocket, and Uncle Sam is out."

He also said that in his opinion the loan will in all probability be allowed to run for twenty years. Other bonds, commanding a higher rate of interest, come due at various times during that period, and it will be only ordinary financial wisdom for the Government to retire these instead of the new 3 per cents.—Boston Globe.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Initial dealings on the Stock Exchange in Lake Shore 3½s, Michigan central 3½s, and Pacific Coast first 5s.

Favorable reception of the Baltimore and Ohio reorganization plan in London.

Election of Arthur W. Butler, Ernest A. Limburger, and Allen D. Loney to membership in the Stock Exchange.

Good demand for railroad bonds, particularly in early trading.

No change in Bank of England rate of discount.

Increase in the labor force at Reading's carshops on account of rush of work.

Reduction in Bank of Bombay's rate of discount to 9 per cent.

Applications to the Stock Exchange to list Columbus Gas, $40,000 additional 5 per cent. bonds and $71,000 additional stock; Long Island Railroad $1,121,000 additional consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. reduced to 4 per cent. bonds.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	New York	230
Central National	160	New York County	800
Chatham	290	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
Commerce	200	Park	290
Continental	124	Seaboard National	175
Hanover	390	Seventh National	110
Mech. & Traders'	115	State of New York	101
Merchants'	146		

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,153	6,153	6,151
3d week in June.	$609,548	$624,526	$602,504
From July 1	33,350,962	29,628,196	31,855,573
BALTIMORE & OHIO S. W. for May—			
Gross earnings	630,028	500,490	464,906
Op. expenses	476,197	346,205	321,882
Net earnings	153,831	154,285	143,024
Prop. exp. to gross	75⅝	69¼	69⅓
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	6,362,018	5,608,580	5,909,856
Net earnings	1,891,592	1,693,102	1,965,411

THE NEW POST OFFICE LAW.

New York Will Be Particularly Affected by the Regulations.

The new Post Office law regarding second, third, and fourth class mail matter, which is to go into effect on July 1, will seriously affect the New York Post Office, which handles more unpaid matter than any other two offices in the country. The law provides that second, third, and fourth class mail matter shall not be forwarded or returned to the sender until the postage has been paid, "provided that in all cases where undelivered matter of these classes is of obvious value the sender, if known, shall be notified of the fact of nondelivery, and the opportunity given him of prepaying the return postage. The postage for forwarding or returning is the same as the original postage, except in the case of second-class matter, which is mailed at the rate of one cent per pound, but must be paid for at the rate of four cents a pound for remailing.

The change, which is radical, will be especially noticed at this season of the year, when a large proportion of people who receive such mail are at Summer resorts and have their mail forwarded to them from the city. Publishers particularly will be affected.

Postmaster Van Cott said yesterday that he expected to be flooded with complaints from people who will be inconvenienced, and will not understand the law after it goes into operation, but that, of course, he would be powerless to do otherwise than to enforce it to the letter.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	211	214
Brooklyn, Bath. & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El., common, when issued	23	24
Brooklyn El. preferred, when issued	58	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80	82
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	100	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	87	92
Kings County Elevated	3½	4½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	90	101
New Orleans Traction common	1½	2¾
New Orleans Traction pf	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	88	96
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107	109
Metropolitan Ferry 6s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	95
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	47	49
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	53	55
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	30¼	30⅝
Amsterdam preferred	72½	75
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	106⅝	107½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	23½	25
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	90	91
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	340	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (In. on)	101	103
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	139½	142
Standard Gas, New York, preferred	158	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	88	90
Western Gas	88	90
Western Gas Company bonds	102	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	42
American Typefounders'	39	42
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	74	76
Glucose common	45⅜	45¾
Glucose pf	100	101
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	33	38
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	80	85
International Paper common	32	38
International Paper, preferred	83	88
Lorillard Company pf	112	113½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	30	32
National Biscuit pf	91	92½
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	10	11½
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf	40	50
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	439	440

DIVIDENDS.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New York, June 22d, 1898.
THE BOARD of DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Friday, the 29th day of July next, to the Stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 30th instant; at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be re-opened on the morning of Thursday, the 14th day of July next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station.
New York, June 22d, 1898.
THE BOARD of DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a Dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Friday, the 29th day of July next, to Stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on Thursday, the 30th day of June, at which time the Transfer Books will be closed. The books will be re-opened on the morning of Thursday, the 14th day of July next. D. A. WATERMAN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.
Metropolitan Street Railway Company
(NEW YORK.)
At a meeting held June 20th, 1898, by resolution of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. PER SHARE is declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable at the opening of business on Friday, July 15th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business Monday, June 27th, 1898, when the transfer books shall be closed, and be opened on Monday, July 18th, 1898.
CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company,
June 20th, 1898.
A quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M., June 30th, 1898, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., July 6th, 1898. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

The National Bank of North America in New York.
25 Nassau Street.
EIGHTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
New York, June 22, 1898.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held this day, the usual semi-annual dividend of three per cent. was declared, payable on July 1st.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
HENRY CHAPIN, Jr., Cashier.

Irving National Bank,
New York, June 21st, 1898.
66TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1898, to stockholders of record on this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date, and checks mailed to stockholders.
JAMES DENNISON, Cashier.

Columbia Bank,
Fifth Avenue and 42d Street.
New York, June 15th, 1898.
The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1898.
The transfer books will remain closed from June 20th, 1898, to July 1st, 1898.
W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

The Importers & Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, June 21st, 1898.
A dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the first day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.
EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

Garfield National Bank,
23d Street and 5th Avenue.
New York, June 22d, 1898.
A quarterly dividend of ten per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared, payable June 30th, 1898.
The transfer books will be closed until Friday, July 1st, 1898, at ten o'clock A. M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The Oriental Bank,
New York, July 22, 1898.
Ninetieth Consecutive Semi-annual Dividend.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1898
The transfer books will be closed from June 22d until July 1st.
NELSON G. AYERS, Cashier.

The Eleventh Ward Bank,
New York, June 21st, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free or tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1898.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date. CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST CONsolidated mortgage 5 Per Cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company will close at the office of the company, 90 Broadway, New York, Saturday, June 25, at 12 M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1, and will open July 1, at 10 A. M. JOSIAH M. HILL, Secretary.
Washington, D. C., June 17, 1898.

The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. out of the net earnings on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable July 15, 1898.
The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. on July 11, 1898, and reopen on the morning of July 15, 1898. GEORGE COPPELL, New York, June 16, 1898. Chairman of the Board.

National Broadway Bank,
New York.
67th Dividend.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., free of tax, payable on the 1st day of July, 1898.
The transfer books will be closed on June 17th, 1898, and reopen on July 1st, 1898.
CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.
JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 9, 1898.
A Dividend of THREE-QUARTERS OF ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of July, 1898. Transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. to the 2d proximo, inclusive. F. P. OLCOTT, Treasurer.

National Bank of Commerce in New York.
DIVIDEND.
A semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Friday, July 1, 1898. Transfer books closed until 2d July, 1898.
W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

Astor Place Bank,
New York, June 16, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock of this bank, payable July 1st, 1898.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date. JOHN T. PERKINS, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, June 21st, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1898. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank,
New York, June 22d, 1898.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1898.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date. WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

The National Park Bank of New York,
June 21st, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after June 30th, inst. The transfer books will be closed until July 1st.
GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, June 21, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after June 30th, 1898.
The transfer books will remain closed until July 5th. CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The State Bank.
New York, June 10, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable on the first of July, 1898.
The transfer books will be closed on the 21st of June, 1898. J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA, NEW YORK, JUNE 21st, 1898.—The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1898, to stockholders of record of this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until July 5th, 1898. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank
of the City of New York.
New York, June 15, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable July 1, 1898. The transfer books will be closed until that date. G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic,
New York, June 22d, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after Friday, July 1st, 1898, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

East River National Bank.
New York, June 22, 1898.
A Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Friday, July 1, 1898.
E. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.,
120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., June 22, 1898.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, it was
RESOLVED, That a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾ per cent.) upon the Preferred Stock of the Company be declared, payable on July 1st to stockholders of record, and that the transfer books for the Preferred Stock be closed on June 25, 1898, at 1:00 o'clock P. M., and opened on July 2d, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M.
PH. FERD. KOBBE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
Western New York and Pennsylvania Railway Company,
Buffalo, N. Y., June 20th, 1898.
The Interest Coupons due July 1st, 1898, of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be paid on that date on presentation at the office of the Continental Trust Company, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City, N. Y.
On account of requirements of law it is necessary that Coupons have attached a statement showing residence of the owner.
F. S. BUELL, Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
First Mortgage 4% Coupons.
Notice is hereby given that the coupon No. 2, due July 1, 1898, from Union Pacific R. R. Co. First Mortgage 4% bonds will be paid on and after Friday, July 1, 1898, at the office of the company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City.
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
By JAMES G. HARRIS, Treasurer.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
188th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
June 23, 1898.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One Half Per Cent., (3½%,) free of tax, payable July 1st, 1898.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this June 24th, 1898, and reopen July 2d, 1898.
J. W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

The People's Bank of the City of New York,
June 23d, 1898.
NINETY-FOURTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1898.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

Canada Southern Railway Company,
Grand Central Station,
New York, June 22d, 1898.
The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable at this office on the first day of August next, to shareholders of record at 3 P. M. on the 30th day of June, when the Transfer Books will be closed. The books will be reopened on Friday, July 15th, at 10 o'clock A. M.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

The Fourth National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, June 23, 1898.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, proximo.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening July 1, 1898.
CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company,
823 DREXEL BUILDING,
Philadelphia, Penn., June 23, 1898.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., (One Dollar Per Share,) payable on July 15, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

The Second National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, June 23, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Six (6) Per Cent., free of tax, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after July 1, 1898.
Transfer books will be closed from date to July 1st, 1898, inclusive.
J. S. CASE, Cashier.

West Side Bank,
New York, June 23d, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) Per Cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1898, to stockholders of record of this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until July 2d, 1898.
THEO. M. BERTINE, Cashier.

Phenix National Bank.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. free from tax payable on and after Friday, July 1, until which day the transfer books are closed.
ALFRED M. BULL, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Stockholders' Meeting.
Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Shareholders of the Second National Bank of the City of New York will be held at its banking house, 190 Fifth Av., in said city, on the 28th day of June, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The object of said meeting is to change the Articles of Association of said Bank by increasing the number of its Directors to not less than eleven nor more than fifteen, and by prescribing that five shall constitute a quorum.
Dated New York, May 26, 1898.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. S. CASE, Cashier.
JOHN L. RIKER, DANIEL A. DAVIS, JAS STILLMAN. } Shareholders and Directors.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
45,450	Am. Sug. Refs.	129¾	131⅜	128⅞	129½
170	Am. Sp. Mfg.	13⅜	14½	13⅜	14½
2,120	Am. Tobacco	114⅝	116⅜	114½	115⅞
50	A., T. & S. F.	13½	13½	13½	13½
820	A., T. & S. F., pf.	33⅝	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝
10	Balt. & Ohio	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
4,750	Brook. R. T.	48⅞	50⅝	48½	50½
9,300	C., B. & Q.	104⅜	105⅝	104½	105⅜
8,470	C., M. & St. P.	99½	99½	98¼	98⅝
4,110	Ch., R. I. & Pac.	106⅜	107½	106¼	107
10	Central of N. J.	95¼	95½	95¼	95¼
720	Louis. & Nash.	52	52½	52	52½
1,020	Manhattan.	103⅜	104½	103⅝	103⅝
540	Mo. Pacific	34⅜	35¼	34⅜	35
50	N. Y. Central	116⅜	117¼	116⅜	117¼
100	North American	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
430	Nor. Pacific	29½	29½	28½	29⅜
550	Nor. Pac. pf.	68⅝	69¼	68⅝	69⅜
10	Pacific Mail.	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
3,810	People's Gas.	96⅜	97⅜	96	96⅜
800	Reading.	19	19	18⅞	18⅞
280	Southern pf.	29⅞	30	29⅞	30
430	Tenn. C. & I.	24⅝	25¼	24⅛	25
80	Union Pacific.	23½	23½	23½	23½
1,870	Union Pac. pf.	59¾	60⅜	59½	60½
2,840	West. Union.	91⅞	93¾	91⅞	93¾
88,740					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$23,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	66¾	67	66¾	67
5,000	A., T. & S. F. gen.	93⅝	93⅝	93⅜	93⅝
2,000	Cent. of Ga. con.	88	88	88	88
5,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d.	63⅝	63⅝	63¾	63⅝
2,000	Reading gen.	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
15,000	Texas Pac. 2d.	38¼	38¼	38½	38½
5,000	Union Pac. 4s.	98	98	98	98
29,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st	62¾	62¾	62¾	62½
3,000	Wabash 2d.	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼
$89,000					

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.04	.04
Alpha Con	.02	.01
Andes	.03	.04
Belcher	.05	.04
Best & Belcher	.17	.15
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.16	.16
Challenge Con	.04	.13
Chollar	.06	.05
Confidence	.30	.25
Con. Cal. & Va.	.24	.24
Crown Point	.05	.05
Gould & Curry	.09	.09
Hale & Norcross	..	.60
Justice	.05	.02
Kentuck Con	.04	.04
Mexican	.11	.11
Occidental Con	.60	.60
Ophir	.21	.21
Overman	.05	.05
Potosi	.06	.06
Savage	.04	.04
Sierra Nevada	.53	.54
Silver Hill	.03	..
Standard	1.65	1.65
Union Con	.16	.15
Utah Con	.02	.03
Yellow Jacket	.15	.15

Silver bars, 57⅞; Mexican dollars, 46¼@46⅝; drafts, sight, 17½; telegraph, 20.

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 23.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	2¾	3	2¾	2¾
Anaconda	43½	44	42½	43
Anchoria	77½	77	76	76
Argentum	27	27¼	27	28
Battle Mountain	21	28	20	28
Consolidated	9¼	10	9¼	10
El Paso	9¾	9	9	9¼
Elkton	94¼	94¾	90¼	90¾
Gibson	20¼	21	21	22
Gold Coin	98¼	97	96	96
Gold King	55¼	56	52	54
Golden Fleece	20	20	20	20
Garfield Con	12¾	18	12¼	13
Isabella	26½	28¼	26¼	26½
Jefferson	5¼	7	5	6½
Lillie	87	90	80	90
Maton	16¼	16¾	16¾	17
Moon Anchor	95½	96¾	90¼	96½
Pharmacist	5¾	5¾	5¾	6¼
Portland	115	116	117	117½
Rawlings	20	20½	18¾	19½
Rosa	18	18¾	12¾	18
Union	17⅞	18	15	15¼
Work	3¾	3⅞	3¾	3¾

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, June 23, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
100	102	40	Adams Express	100½	101	100¼	101	.....
21	21¼	100	American Cotton Oil	21	21	21	21	+ ½
73½	75	5	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	.....
77½	79	30	Am. Malting Co. pf.	70	79	79	79	.....
14⅛	14¼	1,800	Am. Spirits Mfg.	14	14¼	13⅝	14¼	+ ⅛
37¼	37⅝	400	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	37½	37½	37⅜	37⅝	+ ⅛
129⅜	129⅞	65,390	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	129½	131⅝	128⅞	129⅞	+1
111⅝	112	275	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	+ ⅛
115⅜	115⅞	25,705	American Tobacco	114⅜	116¼	114¼	115⅞	+ ½
110	123	10	American Tobacco pf.	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	.....
13¼	13⅜	1,030	At., T. & S. F.	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
33¼	33⅝	4,428	At., T. & S. F. pf.	33½	33½	33¼	33¼	+ ⅛
16⅛	16⅝	1,395	Baltimore & Ohio	16½	16½	16¼	16¼	− ⅜
3¼	3⅝	1,070	Bay State Gas	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3½	− ⅛
50⅜	50¾	19,342	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	48⅞	50⅜	48¼	50⅜	+1⅜
11	11½	182	Brunswick City	11	11	11	11	.....
52	52⅜	200	Canada Southern	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	+1⅛
84¼	84⅜	400	Canadian Pacific	84½	84⅝	84½	84⅝	− ⅛
22⅞	23	1,460	Chesapeake & Ohio	22¾	23¼	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
105½	105¾	18,115	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	104⅝	105⅝	104½	105⅝	+ ⅜
14½	14¾	2,285	Chi. Great Western	14⅜	14⅝	14	14¼	+ ¼
30	32	19	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	31	31	31	31	.....
90⅝	90¾	13,555	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	90¾	90¾	90¼	90⅝	+ ⅛
149	150	225	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	149½	150	149¼	150	+1½
125¾	126	1,700	Chicago & Northw.	125⅛	126	125	126	+ ⅛
107	107⅛	12,300	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	106¼	107⅝	106¼	107	+ ⅞
42¼	42¾	5,715	C., C., C. & St. L.	40⅞	43	40⅞	42½	+1⅝
14⅞	14⅞	800	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14¾	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	− ⅛
4	6	105	Colorado Midland	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	.....
14	16	514	Colorado Midland pf.	15	15	14	14	− ¼
196	197½	800	Consolidated Gas	196¾	197½	196¼	197	+1
109	111	22	Delaware & Hudson	109½	109½	109	109	.....
50⅜	50⅞	1,500	Denver & R. G. pf.	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	− ⅛
16½	17¼	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	17	17	16⅜	16¾	+ ¼
35½	35¾	305	Erie 1st pf.	35½	35½	35½	35½	− ⅛
17¼	17½	2	Erie 2d pf.	17	17	17	17	.....
37	37¼	310	General Electric	37⅞	37⅞	37	37	− ⅛
24	25	140	Hawaiian Sugar	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	− ⅛
104	104¼	236	Illinois Central	104	104¼	104	104¼	+ ⅛
56¼	57¾	735	Illinois Steel Co.	55	57	55	57	+2
32½	33	118	Iowa Central pf.	32	32	32	32	.....
15⅝	16¼	100	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	16	16	16	16	− ¼
71	72	110	Lake Erie & West. pf.	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	− ¾
187	190	100	Lake Shore	187½	187½	187½	187½	.....
50	53	100	Long Island	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	+ ⅞
52¼	52⅝	1,670	Louisville & Nashville	52	52¾	52	52⅝	+ ⅜
103¾	103⅞	8,442	Manhattan Con	103⅝	104¼	103⅜	103⅝	+ ⅜
160	160⅛	1,782	Metropolitan St. Ry.	160¼	161	160⅛	160⅛	− ⅜
104⅜	105	58	Michigan Central	104½	104½	104	104	.....
90	91	10	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	90½	90½	90½	90½	.....
61¼	62¼	800	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	60½	62	60½	62	+ ¼
72½	75	100	Minnesota Iron	72½	72½	72½	72½	+ ⅛
11¼	11¾	350	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11½	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
33¼	34	400	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	33½	33½	33⅜	33½	+ ⅛
34⅞	35⅛	1,577	Missouri Pacific	34⅞	35¼	34⅞	35⅛	+ ⅜
16	18	165	National Linseed Oil.	17	17	17	17	−1
95	95½	320	New Jersey Central	95	95½	95	95	+1
116⅜	116⅝	3,567	New York Central	116¼	117⅛	116¼	116⅞	+ ⅛
51⅜	52	900	Norfolk & Western pf.	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	+ ⅛
6⅞	6¼	300	North American	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
29	29⅛	6,105	Northern Pacific	28⅝	29⅛	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅛
69¼	69¼	10,785	Northern Pacific pf.	68⅞	69½	68⅝	69½	+ ⅝
71½	73	100	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	71½	71½	71½	71½	+ ½
29¼	29½	1,419	Pacific Mail	29	29¾	29	29½	+ ½
115⅝	116	892	Pennsylvania R. R.	115¾	116	115¾	116	+ ⅛
96½	96⅝	9,278	People's Gas, Chicago.	96	97⅝	96	96⅝	+ ⅜
43	45	800	P. C., C. & St. L.	43	43¾	43	43¾	+1
169	..	11	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	170	170	170	170	.....
192½	193	4,828	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	190¾	193¾	190½	192½	+1¾
18⅞	19	500	Reading	19	19	19	19	− ⅛
45⅞	45¾	396	Reading 1st pf.	45½	45½	45½	45½	− ⅛
23	23½	50	Reading 2d pf.	23	23	23	23	.....
28¼	27	100	Rio Grande Western.	27	27	27	27	+ ¼
67⅝	68	500	Rio Grande West. pf.	67	68	67	68	+1½
60	61	130	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	61	61	61	61	.....
20¼	20¾	2	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	.....
28½	28⅝	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	28½	28½	28½	28½	− ⅛
11¼	11¾	240	St. L. Southw. pf.	11	11½	11	11½	− ¼
140	143	50	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	140¼	140¾	140¼	140¾	+ ⅜
19	20	300	Southern Pacific	19	19½	19	19½	+ ⅛
8½	8¾	60	Southern Railway	8½	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
29⅝	30	624	Southern Railway pf.	29⅝	30	29⅝	30	+ ½
6	6¾	188	Standard R. & T.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	− ⅛
24½	24⅝	5,975	Tenn. Coal & Iron	23⅞	25⅜	23⅞	24½	+ ⅞
11¾	11⅞	300	Texas Pacific	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
175	178	265	Third Avenue	174	175	174	175	+1
23¼	23⅝	4,755	Union Pacific	23	23⅝	22¾	23½	+ ⅛
60½	60¼	15,427	Union Pacific pf.	59⅝	60½	59¼	60¼	+1¼
7	7⅛	650	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	− ⅛
40	44	20	United States Express.	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	.....
7⅝	7¼	400	United States Leather.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	.....
65	65½	1,500	U. S. Leather pf.	65½	65⅝	65¼	65½	− ⅛
24¼	24½	2,894	United States Rubber.	23⅞	24¾	23¼	24¼	+ ⅜
85	85½	1,074	U. S. Rubber pf.	84½	85¼	84½	85	+ ⅜
19	19½	1,720	Wabash pf.	18⅝	19½	18⅝	19	.....
121	123	100	Wells-Fargo Express.	122½	122½	122¼	122½	.....
.....	92½	400	West Chicago Street.	92¼	92½	92¼	92½	+ ½
93½	93⅞	19,919	Western Union Tel.	93¼	93⅞	91¾	93⅞	+2⅝
1¾	2	800	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	1⅞	2	1¾	1¾	− ⅛
Sales.....		295,473						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Dock & Imp 5s	Erie 4s, Prior Bds	Rio Grande Wn 1st
16,000 115	60,000 ..... 92½	3,000 ..... 89½
Am Spirits M Co 6s	5,000 ..... 92¾	15,000 ..... 89¾
5,000 85	7,000 ..... 92⅞	5,000 90
Am Tobacco Co Scrip	5,000 ..... 92¾	5,000 ..... 89½
15,000 ..... 92½	Green Bay & W Deb, A	40,000 90
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	1,000 ..... 40¼	St L & Ir M Gen 5s
1,000 ..... 84¾	Ind., Dec & Wn 1st	1,000 95
5,000 ..... 84⅛	1,000 102	5,000 ..... 94⅞
Atch, Top & S F	Kan Cy, P & Gulf 1st	24,000 ..... 94¾
Adjustment 4s	13,000 ..... 68½	51,000 ..... 94⅞
10,000 ..... 66¼	Kings Co Elev 1st	3,000 95
13,000 ..... 66½	12,000 48	5,000 ..... 94⅞
5,000 ..... 66⅝	Lehigh & W-B Con,	3,000 95
40,000 ..... 66¾	Assented	15,000 ..... 94⅞
11,000 ..... 66⅞	1,000 ..... 99¾	10,000 95
23,000 ..... 66¾	Long Island G M 4s	St L & S F Trust 5s
10,000 ..... 66⅞	1,000 90	2,000 99
17,000 67	Louisville & Nashville,	3,000 ..... 99¼
23,000 ..... 66⅞	S & N Ala Gtd 5s	1,000 100
Gen 4s	1,000 ..... 100½	St L & S F G M 6s
17,000 ..... 93¼	Unified Gold 4s	1,000 120
2,000 ..... 93½	21,000s15f 90	St Paul, Min & Man,
19,000 ..... 93⅝	1,000 90	Montana Ext 4s
7,500 ..... 93⅝	Manhattan Ry Con 4s	1,000 ..... 98¾
5,000b3 ..... 93½	5,000 95	4,000 99
88,000 ..... 93½	Metropolitan Elev 2d	San An & Ar P 4s
5,000c 93⅝	3,000 ..... 102½	4,000 ..... 64¾
15,000 ..... 93¼	Met St Ry Gen 5s	1,000 ..... 64½
15,000 ..... 93⅝	6,000 ..... 113⅜	2,000 ..... 64¾
50,000b3 ..... 93⅝	12,000 ..... 113½	So Car & Ga 1st 5s
25,000b3 ..... 93¾	Mex Inter 1st 4s	10,000 ..... 94¼
35,000 ..... 93⅝	10,000 ..... 74¼	1,000 ..... 94½
25,000 ..... 93¾	Mo, Kan & East 1st	Southern Pac of Cal 5s,
33,000 ..... 93⅝	6,000 99	Consolidated
Austin & N W 1st	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	8,000 ..... 97¼
9,000 83	10,000 ..... 87½	5,000 ..... 97½
Balt Belt 1st Gtd	10,000 88	So Pac N Mex 1st
1,000 98	1,000 ..... 87⅞	10,000 ..... 109½
Baltimore & O 1st,	4,000 88	Southern Ry 1st 5s
Parkersburg Branch	25,000 ..... 88¼	16,000 ..... 95½
25,000 ..... 110½	4,000b3 ..... 88¼	1,000 ..... 95⅝
10,000

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Active Dealing in Properties of Moderate Value—Sales in Foreclosure.

Martin & Brother have sold to G. H. Watson, Jr., the six-story brick warehouse 25 Ferry Street, 25 by 70, with an "L" fronting 32.3 feet, at 2½ Jacob Street.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for a Mrs. Woodruff at about $65,000 the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 20 East Eightieth Street, 25 by 100.

Sonrag & Richtberg have sold for Emil Bloch to E. Holbrook Cushman the seven-story business building 241 and 243 West Twenty-third Street, 40 by 100.

The same brokers have also sold for Teresa M. Adams to Joseph W. Cushman the two four-story business buildings 240 and 242 West Twenty-third Street.

Julius Friend has sold for John A. Amundson to a client three lots on the east side of Bainbridge Avenue, north of the Southern Boulevard, Bedford Park, 75 by 118. The buyer will erect a residence on the plot.

The report that 564, 566, and 568 Fifth Avenue have been bought for improvement was confirmed yesterday by Frank A. Barnaby of Brooklyn, one of the brokers interested. The purchaser's name is still withheld.

J. Roberts has sold for Adler & Herrman to Harris Goldberg the old buildings 541 East Thirteenth Street, 25 by 103.3. The buyer will erect a six-story business building on the plot.

Stabler & Smith have sold for Simon Sichel to an estate the five-story flat 633 Columbus Avenue, 25 by 75.

William H. Lake has sold to Andrew Lester's Sons eight of his row of new buildings on the west side of Hamilton Terrace, 345 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street. The houses are three stories in height, with dining room extensions on lots 17 and 18 by 100.

It is reported that James A. Blanchard has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 3 East Seventy-seventh Street, 16.8 by 102.2.

Louis Levy has sold for Solomon E. Eno to a Mr. Jacobs for improvement the northeast corner of James Street and New Bowery, 28 by 125.

Charles S. Taylor & Co. have sold for A. Herzog to Michael Mahoney for $13,000 the four-story tenement 2,211 Second Avenue.

Clark & Strauss have sold for about $30,000 the new five-story flat on the west side of Fifth Avenue, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Eleventh Street.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold in foreclosure to Mahoney Brothers for $313 the two-story frame dwelling 517 West One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street on a plot 50 by 99.11.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, Francis E. H. Lewis, for $25,000 the three-story brick dwelling, West End Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Third Street, 20.11 by 79.3.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Daniel O'Connell, referee, 3 Park Row, southeast side, 40.2 feet northeast of Ann Street, runs northeast 25 by southeast 63.1 by southwest 25 to Ann Street, by west 12.3 by northeast 6.6 by northwest 52.3, five-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment, $41,711; subject to other mortgages for $126,598.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Joseph A. Welch, referee, Webster Avenue, west side, 661 feet south of Gun Hill Road, extending through to Norwood Avenue, 50 by 90, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $573.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Franklin Bien, referee, 2,112 Madison Avenue, west side, 79.11 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 20 by 80, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,697.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Samuel B. Hamburger, referee, 1,663 Third Avenue, northeast corner of Ninety-third Street, 25.8 by 90, five-story brick tenement, with store, on the avenue, and a two-story brick tenement at the rear on the street. Due on judgment, $31,984.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee, 26 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 385 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $22,527.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Emile Beneville, referee, 315 East Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 225 feet east of Second Avenue, 17 by 100.5, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $10,782.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 523 and 525 East Nineteenth Street, for a two and one story brick factory and office, 36 by 92; John W. Bookman of 45 Exchange Place, owner; C. O'Reilly, builder; cost, $1,500.

One Hundred and Fourth Street, southwest corner of Columbus Avenue, for a three-story brick and stone warehouse, 104.10 by 95 by 109; Sonn & Rottfeld of 386 Washington Street, owners; F. Baylies, Bible House, architect; cost, $50,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, north side, 125 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for a five-story brick tenement, 25 by 85; Theodore Wegener, owner. Theodore Wagner, Jr., of 649 Morris Avenue, architect; cost, $38,000.

Nos. 513 and 515 West One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for a three-story brick factory and dwelling, 50.7 by 42.5; H. Meitzner of 511 West One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, owner; G. G. Youngs, architect; cost, $4,500.

Commonwealth Avenue, east side, 125 feet south of Merrill Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 44; John Gorman of 441 West Thirty-seventh Street, owner; Charles W. Miller, architect; cost, $3,500.

Alterations.

No. 198 Chrystie Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Charles Vonhof, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl of Seventh Street and Third Avenue, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 53 to 61 Gansevoort Street, to a five-story brick store; Robert Goelet of 5 West Seventeenth Street, owner; E. Schoonmaker, architect; cost, $100.

No. 57 West Thirty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; A. B. Field of 58 West Thirty-sixth Street, owner; George E. Wood, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 201 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; F. W. Kruse of 201 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, owner; E. S. Middleton, architect; cost, $900.

No. 389 Bowery, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; estate of Peter Cooper, owner; H. S. Green, architect; cost, $500.

Terrace View Avenue, north side, 389.10 feet west of King's Bridge Avenue, to two two-story and attic frame dwellings; Silsbee & Miller, owners; William W. Luyster, architect; cost, $750.

No. 43 West Fifty-third Street, to a four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling; James Williamson of 41 West Fifty-third Street, owner; W. H. Aldrich & Co. of 26 East Twentieth Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

Creston Avenue, west side, 268 feet south of Burnside Avenue, to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling; Anthony Whyte, premises, owner; W. O. Tait of 1,238 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, June 23.

BEEKMAN PLACE, w s, 57 ft s of 50th St, 19x90; Louis Bernstein to William H. Davidow.....$10,500

COTTAGE GROVE AV, w s, 100 ft s of Cornell Av, 25x100; Alexander Kyle, executor, to Carl Watson.....860

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 50.5 ft n of 160th St, 25x100; Benjamin Parr and another, executors, to John C. Barth.....18,500

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 50.5 ft s of 160th St, 25x100; Susie L. Parr and others to John C. Barth.....18,500

COURTLANDT AV., w s, Lot 247, map of the village of Melrose, 21.0x100x23x100; Mary A. Prior to John Haffen.....3,200

DYCKMAN ST, w s, 100 ft s of Sherman Av, 100x150; Daniel E. Seybel to Charles R. Smith.....1

EDGECOMBE AV, w s, at centre line of 158th St, —x54x129.11x40.2; Eliza Jacobs, executrix, to Florence A. Alker.....8,500

GOERCK ST, w s, 135 ft s of Broome St, 20.4x89.3x20.8x99.6; Charlotte Fuchs to Henry Mueller.....1

HONEYWELL AV, e s, 98 ft n of Tremont Av, 25x30; John A. Warch and wife to Isl Zins.....2,000

INTERVALE AV, w s, 466.8 ft s of 167th St, 25x82.3; Molly M. Rose to Henry J. Semke.....10

JACOB ST, 2 and 2½, 25x81.5x irregular; Thomas Dooner to Myra B. Watson.....1

KELLY ST, e s, 152.11 ft s of 167th St, 51x100; Marie Toelberg to Charles Tauge.....5,000

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 71st St, 100x19.8; Louis Reiss to Henry Hughes.....52,500

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 60th St, 100.5x22; William J. Devlin and wife to William K. Porter.....1

LOT 33, Block A, map of Mapes estate; Henry J. Semke and wife to Hudson P. Rose.....1

LOT 377, map of 473 lots, Haight estate; Ella M. Mapes to Mary F. Boland.....100

LORING PLACE, n w corner of University Av, 100x188 to Oxford Place x130.6x190.6; the ministers, elders, &c., of Reformed Protestant Dutch Church to the City of New York.....1

MADISON AV, w s, 40.5 ft n of 115th St, 30x85; Fannie M. Updike to Albert L. Foss.....$2,000

MADISON AV, w s, 100.5 ft n of 62d St, 20x70; Willy Meyer to Lilly Meyer.....1

MINETTA ST, 12, 16.2x irregular; Henry Knief to Peter Martin.....1

MINETTA ST, 12, 16.2x irregular; Amalia Knief to Peter Martin.....4,350

SEDGWICK AV, e s, 703.4 ft s of 183d St, 66.2x587.9x irregular; Frances E. Baker and another to New York University.....1

SEDGWICK AV, e s, 703.4 ft s of 183d St, 66.2x587.9x irregular, Henry M. MacCracken and wife to New York University.....1

SEDGWICK AV, e s, 703.4 ft s w of 183d St, 66.2x587.9x irregular; Benjamin W. Schwab to New York University.....1

SEDGWICK AV, e s, 703.4 ft s of 183d St, 66.2x587.9x irregular; New York University to City of New York.....1

SEDGWICK AV, e s, 703.4 ft s of 183d St, 66.2x587.9x irregular; Grace S. Baird to New York University.....1

WILLIS AV, w s, 50 ft n of 134th St, 25 x81.6; William Kaufman and wife to Irving S. Chapp.....1

WOOSTER ST, 46, 48, and 50, 71.7x100.8; the Pleasant Home Company to Franz C. Matthiessen.....1

WEST END AV, s w corner of 81st St, 25.2x56; E. Leonard Schiller to F. M. Applegate.....1

WEST END AV, e s, 77.6 ft s of 84th St, 14.10x100; Richard Collins and others to Sarah L. Adams.....1

8TH AV, s w corner of 112th St, 75.2x100x irregular; Louis Lese and wife to Albert L. Foss.....62,500

11TH AV, n w corner of 178th St, 21x80; Jacob Hess and wife to Simon H. Stern..1

12TH AV, s s, part of Lot 633, map of Wakefield, 26x114; Freeman F. Webster and others to Samuel T. Webster.....1

17TH ST, 134 East, 25x92; Laemmlein Buttenwieser and others to Sarah Balin.10

20TH ST, 227 West, 25x76.7x25x77.2; Elijah M. Fisher to Joseph Kunz.....25

32D ST, e s, 183.4 ft e of 9th Av, 16.8x98.9; John Delahunty, referee, to Maria S. Simpson.....11,100

32D ST, 247 and 249 West, 36.10x110; Julius Dreyfus and wife to Joseph L. Buttenwieser.....100

77TH ST, s s, 178.4 ft e of Madison Av, 33.4x102.2; Harris Mandelbaum and others to Otto Grimmer.....1

77TH ST, 9 East, 76.8x102; Sarah M. Blauvelt to Washington Hall.....35,000

82D ST, s s, 120 ft w of Central Park West, 19x100; Joseph H. Turl and wife to Charles H. Pratt.....1

93D ST, 5 East, 21.6x100.8; Louis Dannhauser and wife to Benjamin Lowenstein.....1

95TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, 75x100.8; Henry Oppenheimer and wife to Peter Wagner.....100

112TH ST, 223 West, 18x100.11; Mary E. Turner to A. W. Crowther.....1

118TH ST, n s, 210 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.11; Morris Wertheimer and wife to Catharine Sackett.....1

Recorded Leases.

CAMBERLAIN, Jacob A., to John A. Proben; Columbus Av, s e corner of 74th St, 5 years.....$1,500

DRAPER, Mary A. P., and another, trustees, to F. C. Cannon and another; 8th Av, 457, 4½ years.....13,800, 4,000

HARRIS, Henry to Philip Adler; 408 East 116th St, 2 5-6 years.....504

HERMAN, Simon, and others to Owen J. Mallackey; 3d Av, 1,751, n e corner of 97th St, 4 years.....2,750

HAWKINS, Zopher L., administrator, to Abe Salomon; 74 Stanton St and 180½ Allen St, 2¾ years.....1,200

McCOY, Peter J., to Robert Hentze; King's Bridge Road, s w corner of 162d St, 5 years.....$1,900, 2,300

WILSON, Joseph, to M. J. Martin; 642 2d Av, 4 11-12 years.....1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

APPLEGATE, Francis M., to Henry C. Smith; s w corner of West End Av and 81st St, 5 years.....$33,000

ADLER, Fannie, to Margaret J. Becker; 856 East 136th St, 5 years.....5,000

BOLAND, Mary F., to Ella M. Mapes; Lot 377, map of 473 lots, Haight estate, Westchester, 3 years.....248

BARTH, John C., to Marie E. and Albert W. Lilienthal and others; e s of Columbus Av, 50.5 ft n of 60th St, 2 years.. 16,000

BUCHMAN, Albert, to Samson Lachman and another, executors, &c.; s e corner of Lenox Av and 120th St, 3 years.....25,000

BUCHMAN, Albert, to Samson Lachman and another, executors, &c.; w s of Northern Av, 200 ft s w from n e corner of Lot 5, on map of subdivision of lands of John A. Havens and Gordon Buck, &c.; also, n e corner of French Boulevard and old road leading to Fort Washington Point, 5 years.....10,993

BAALIN, Sarah, to Laemmlein Buttenwieser and another; 134 East 17th St, installments.....7,500

BALLIN, Sarah, to Laemmlein Buttenwieser; 243 West 15th St, installments..5,000

BYRNE, James, to George Ehret; 255 3d Av, leasehold, demand.....5,000

CANNON, Frederick C., and another to Bernheimer & Schmid; 457 8th Av, leasehold, demand.....6,400

CONNORS, John, to Luther Kountze, executor and trustee; 606 St. Nicholas Av, 5 years.....17,375

CONNORS, John, to John W. Haaren; 606 St. Nicholas Av, 1 year.....7,625

DONOVAN, Catherine F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; w s of Amsterdam Av, 75 ft s of 156th St, 5 years.. 2,000

FOSS, Albert L., to Louis Lese; s w corner of 8th Av and 112th St, 1 year.....16,000

FISCHEL, Jacob, to Frederick W. Senff, executor, &c.; 257 and 259 Madison Av, 5 years.....55,000

FOSS, Albert L., to Judah H. De Witt; w s of Madison Av, 40.5 ft n of 115th St, 5 years.....22,000

FERRIS, Oscar C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 921 Columbus Av and 73 West 105th St, 3 years.....20,000

FOSS, Albert L., to Blanche Wesselman; w s of Madison Av, 40.5 ft n of 115th St, 1 year.....3,000

GRIMMER, Otto, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; s s of 77th St, 178.4 ft e of Madison Av, 4 years.....6,200

HAMMOND, Eugene H., to Paul M. Herzog; w s of Union Av, 225 ft s of proposed 151st St, or Beck St, 1 year.....7,500

HAMILTON, Elizabeth W., to Charles B. Schaidner; s s of 12th Av, or St, part of Lot 633, map of Wakefield, 1 year...150

HESS, Jacob, to Joseph E. Heimerdinger; s w corner of 11th Av and 178th St, 3 years.....8,000

HESS, Jacob, to Joseph E. Heimerdinger; w s of 11th Av, 21 and 39 ft n of 178th St, (two mortgages,) 3 years.....12,000

HESS, Jacob, to Thad B. Hathorn; w s of 11th Av, 21 ft n of 178th St, 1 month. 2,305

HUGHES, Henry, to Frederick A. Constable and another, trustees, &c.; n e corner of Lexington Av and 71st St, 1 year.....10,000

HESS, Jacob, to James Conway; w s of 11th Av, 39 ft n of 178th St, 1 year.....1,650

HESS, Jacob, to James Conway; w s of 11th Av, 21 ft n of 178th St, 1 year...1,650

HASSINGER, John D., to Judson S. Todd; n s of 134th St, 525 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year.....12,333

HASSINGER, John D., to Judson S. Todd; n s of 134th St, 550 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year.....12,333

HASSINGER, John D., to Judson S. Todd; n s of 134th St, 575 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year.....12,334

HAMMOND, Eugene H., to Sheppard Gandy, trustee, &c.; w s of Union Av, 225 ft s of proposed Beck, or 151st, St, 1 year.....7,500

HALL, Alfred B., to the Germania Fire Insurance Company; east corner of Crimmins Av and Beech Terrace, 1 year.....26,000

HELMSOTH, William, to Herman Suesens and others, trustees, &c.; s e corner of Pine St and Pearl St, demand.....10,993

KRUG, Adele, to Emily S. Dow; 24 Irving Place, 2 years.....1,000

LAMPHEAR, Ida B., to Alva J. Fuller; 4th St or Av, n s, 305 ft w of Lot 572, and being westerly 25 ft of said lot, map of Wakefield, 3 years.....700

LAMPHEAR, Ida B., to Alva J. Fuller; easterly 25 feet of above lot, 3 years....600

LAMPHEAR, Ida B., to Alva J. Fuller; 4th St or Av, n s, 405 ft w from s w corner of Lot 611, being w 25 ft of Lot 611, map of Wakefield, 3 years.....700

LAMPHEAR, Ida B., to Alva J. Fuller; n s of 4th St or Av, 305 ft w from n w corner of Lot 572, being w 25 ft of said lot, map of Wakefield, 3 years.....600

MANDELSTEIN, Morris, to Morton D. Bogue, as guardian; 236 West 62d St, 3 years.....15,000

MANDELSTEIN, Morris, to Jackson Mayon, &c.

MANDELSTEIN, Morris, to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; s s of 62d St, 275 ft e of West End Av, 5 years.....5,000

MOONEY, Michael and Daniel F., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 442 Pearl St, 1 year.....15,000

O'BRIEN, Mary J. and John J., to Anna C. Stephens; Bathgate Av, w s, 43.9 ft n of 181st St, 3 years.....4,000

O'BRIEN, Mary J. and John J., to Anna C. Stephens; Bathgate Av, w s, 62.6 ft n of 181st St, 3 years.....4,000

OGDEN, Elizabeth F. and William B., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 173 West 126th St, 1 year.....7,000

PRIOR, Mary A., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; e s of Boulevard, 21 ft n of 126th St, 3 years.....17,000

PRATT, Charles H., to Joseph H. Turl; s s of 82d St, 120 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year.....3,000

POPE, William B., to United States Trust Company of New York; s e corner of Park Av and 81st St, 3 years.....40,000

POPE, William B., to Margaret M. Norwood; s e corner of Park Av and 81st St, 1 year.....3,000

POPE, William B., to Elizabeth C. Woodward; s e corner of Park Av and 81st St; and e s of Park Av, 25.6 ft s of 81st St; also, Morton St, s s, 105 ft e of Hudson St, secures advances.....12,500

POPE, William B. and Mary B., to Charles F. Emery; s e corner of Park Av and 81st St; also, 933 Park Av, installments. 1,000

ROSE, Hudson P., to Henry J. Semke; Lot 33, Block A, map of Mapes estate, West Farms, 3 years.....1,000

ROSE, Hudson P., and others to Mabelle Lindley; 389 Canal St, 5 years.....8,000

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Edward M. Burghard; s e corner of Bergen Av and 138th St, one-half 1 year.....5,000

SIMPSON, Maria S., to Louis Josephthal and others, executors, &c.; s s of 32d St, 133.4 ft e of 9th Av, 3 years.....8,000

SIMPSON, Maria S., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of 32d St, 133.4 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year.....1,500

SCHMITT, Franziska, to James L. Wells; s s of Westchester Av, 72.3 ft w of Brook Av, 5 years.....890

SCHUNKE, Alfred H. H., to Euphemia C. Black; n s of 165th St, near Amsterdam Av, 2 years.....40

THE MUSIC HALL COMPANY OF NEW York, Limited, to Andrew Carnegie; 7th Av, e s, extends 56th to 57th St, due 1931.....360,000

TANGE, Charles, to Henry H. Barnard; e s of Kelly St, 152.10 ft s of 167th St, ¼ year.....6,000

TANGE, Charles, to Mary J. Steeves; e s of Kelly St, 152.10 ft s of 167th St, demand.....6,000

TANGE, Charles, to Marie Toelberg; e s of Kelly St, 152.10 ft s of 167th St, 2 years.....2,850

WEBSTER, Samuel T., to Charles B. Schaidner; 12th St, or Av, s s, at n w corner of Lot 633 on map of Wakefield, 1 year.....150

WEXLER, Adolph, to Edward Winslow; n s of 152d St, 500 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 5 years.....11,000

WEXLER, Adolph, to Edward Winslow; n s of 152d St, 525 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 5 years.....11,000

WEXLER, Adolph, to Charles Lanier, trustee, &c.; n s of 152d St, 575 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 5 years.....11,000

WEXLER, Adolph, to Charles Lanier, trustee, &c.; n s of 152d St, 550 ft w of Courthandt Av, 5 years.....11,000

WEBSTER, Freeman F., to Charles B. Schaidner; s s of 12th Av, or St, part of Lot 633, map of Wakefield, 24th Ward, 1 year.....225

WAGNER, Peter, to Henry Oppenheimer; n s of 95th St, 125 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year.....18,000

WEISZ, Amalie, to New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations; w s of Baxter St, 97.7 ft n of Canal St, 5 years.....15,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BEALS, Julia A., executor, &c., of John E. Lockwood to Sophia V. Clausen.....$3,000

CAMP, Frederic E. and Hugh N., Jr., executors, &c., to James L. Wells.....Nom.

CONWAY, James, to Lucy A. Kennelly..Nom.

CONWAY, James, to Lucy A. Kennelly..Nom.

CUTTING, Walter, executor, &c., to James De W. Cutting.....Nom.

FOLZ, Frederick, to Henry W. Schmidt and another, trustees, &c.....12,000

FORSCH, Rebecca, to Mary W. Umberfield.....Nom.

FULTON, Carrie J., to Mary G. Waters.4,000

GIESE, John C., to Frederick Folz.....12,000

GUSTHAL, Leopold, and another, trustees, to Clara R. Gerken.....Nom.

GUSTHAL, Leopold, and another, trustees, to Clara R. Gerken.....Nom.

HOCHSTER, Moses, to Marx Reiss.....Nom.

LOSEA, George J., executor, &c., to George J. Losea.....6,000

MAHLER, Louis, to Frederic J. Middlebrook.....6,057

McFADDIN, Harrison G., to E. B. Clark.1,000

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Louis P. Mahler.....20,056

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to the Corn Exchange Bank, (two assignments) 22,294

MORRIS, Thomas, to Laura F. Van Riper.....1,000

ROOSEVELT, James R., to John H. Davis and another, trustees.....20,042

TAILER, Robert W., executor, to Robert W. Tailer, trustee, &c., two assignments.....48,500

THAYER, Nathaniel, and another, executors, to Walter C. Harris.....Nom.

TODD, Judson S., to Edward Winslow, two assignments.....Nom.

WINSLOW, Edward, to Continental Trust Company.....Nom.

WOODS, Eliza, to Daniel E. Seybel.....5,000

Mechanics' Liens.

COLUMBUS AV, 440 and 442; Thomas E. Tripler against Henrietta K. White, owner; Thomas R. White, contractor...155

GRAND ST, 552; Hyman Delinsky against Rubenstein & Rochmovitz, owners and contractors.....109

MORNINGSIDE AV, s w corner of 117th St, 25x100; 133d St, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 37.6x99.11; 134th St, s w corner of St. Nicholas Av, 36x99.11x19.2x—; Mott Av, n e corner of 144th St, 25x100; 7th Av, s e corner of 140th St, 24.1x75; Central Park West, n w corner of 106th St, 25.11x100; Isaac Osserman against Maria L. de Faira, owner; Thomas O'Connell, contractor.....584

UNIVERSITY PLACE, 60; John G. Schmidt against Leopold R. Treu, owner and contractor.....828

2D AV, s e corner of 21st St, 65x90; McCahill & Co. against Solomon Loeb, owner; Luke A. Burke & Co., contractors.....888

6TH AV, 82; John J. Sanders against Mary Malone, owner and contractor....20

62D ST, s s, 200 ft e of West End Av, 100x100; Hyman Delinsky against Morris Mandelstein, owner and contractor.....454

109TH ST, 338 and 340 East; Antonio Villacci and another against Vito A. Cuiffi, owner; Antonio Lo Pucci, contractor.....56

109TH ST, 338 and 340 East; Angelo Brizzarri against Antonio G. Pucci, contractor.....64

159TH ST, 662 and 664 East; Suraya Engraving Company against Henry Mueller, Sr. & Jr., owners and contractors.....80

Lis Pendens.

BOULEVARD, w s, 70.8 ft s of 94th St, 20x100; James W. Holloway and others against Alexander Walker, (action to recover possession, &c.;) attorney, J. A. Deering.

BOWERY, e s, 125.2 ft n of Canal St, 24x108.1x 25x109.9; Julia A. Moody against Ralph Moody and others, (partition;) attorneys, Mellius, Fryor & Richards.

VALENTINE AV, s e corner of Clark St, 75x 100x irregular; William E. Parsons, Jr., as administrator, &c., against James V. Falvey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Adams & Hyde.

3D AV, w s, 25.5 ft n of 52d St, 25x100.7x25x 101; the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against John O'Hara and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

57TH ST, s s, 210 ft e of 3d Av, 50x100.4; the German Savings Bank against Sophie Kunkell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. H. Mosle.

84TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 1st Av, 17.11x102.2; Forrest H. Parker, as guardian, &c., against Mary M. Tunk and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, J. A. & S. Mapes.

90TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.8; Susan de F. Day against Albert H. Mitchell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cuyler, Willcox & Bristow.

102D ST, 15 West; John Yule against Charles Naarden and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.

104TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 94x 100.11; United States Mortar Supply Company against Rosa Wiederman and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Friday, June 24.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 12:30 P. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—People vs. Grasmuck
2—Electric Car Co. of Am. vs. Nas. El. Ry.
3—Same vs. Walker Co.
4—A. B. Dick Co. vs. Associated Press.
5—Same vs. Whitfield.
6—Cimiotti Unhairing Co. vs. Bowsky.
7—Welsbach Light Co. vs. Apollo Incandesc. Gas Light Co.
8—Same vs. same.
9—A. B. Dick Co. vs. Underwood.
10—Records vs. Morning Journal Association.
11—Bolles vs. Harper.
12—Fayerweather vs. Ritch. Cases noticed.
13—French vs. Union P. Railway Co.
14—Same vs. same.
15—Dromgoole vs. same.
16—Corneby vs. Birdseye
17—Chase vs. Dahlke.
18—Same vs. Wheeler.
19—Thomson - Houston Elec. Co. vs. Buehler.
20—Goelschel vs. Seeley.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

19—McBride vs. Allen.
150—Armstrong Cork Co. vs. bark Consiglia Galatola.
102—Jandreau vs. Witherbee.
139—Starita vs. America and E. M. Millard.
138—Thomas vs. Fitchburg R. R. Co.
148—In re Harris Tow. and Transfer Co.
98—Powelton Barge Co. vs. tugs G. H. Notter
149—Drum vs. ferryboat Princeton and tug Dorothy.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 534 and 539.

The court at the close of to-day's session will take a Summer recess and reassemble at Albany Oct. 3.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P.J.; Barrett, Rumsey, O'Brien, and McLaughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

1—In re Irwin.
2—In re Cashin.
3—In re Myers.
4—Myers vs. Moss.
5—Jackson Mayon, &c.
6—Van Orden vs. Van Orden.
7—Dolan vs. Rothschild
8—Horton vs. 42d St. R. R. Co.
9—Horton vs. same.
10—In re Rogers.
11—In re Lexington Av.
12—In re 168th St.
13—Felbel vs. Kahn.
14—McMahon vs. Bennett.
15—Standard Fashion Co. vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
16—Young vs. Farwell.
17—Hirshfeld vs. Rose.
18—Heilbroun vs. Herzog.
19—In re Mayor, &c.
20—In re Public Parks.
21—In re Randel.
22—Goodman vs. Alexander. Non-enumerated motions.
13—Press Pub. Co. vs. Star Co.
9—In re Grand Boulevard and Concourse.
50—People ex rel. Leet vs. Kellar.
51—Louis vs. Bauer.
54—Hewitt vs. Hazard.
55—McLoughlin vs. Singer.
56—Delano vs. Rice.
57—Peyers vs. Powers.
58—Nat. Shoe & Leather Bank vs. Brown.
59—Delano vs. Rice.
60—In re Van Beuren.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Warner vs. Schneider.
2—Reilly vs. Flucker.
3—In re Dillaway.
4—Blaut vs. Fletcher.
5—In re Decker.
6—Workum vs. Allen.
7—Workum vs. Hyde.
8—Erstein vs. Goerke.
9—Miller vs. Hastings.
10—Harris vs. Taylor.
11—Weinstein vs. Marcus.
12—Prosser vs. Prov. S. Life Assur. Soc'y.
13—Dooley vs. Smith.
14—McMahon vs. Bennett.
15—Standard Fashion Co. vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
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60—In re Van Beuren.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1—Braman vs. del Monte
2—Conaty vs. Conaty.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

11158—Cohen vs. Berlin & Jones Envel. Co.
9082—Wigton vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7524—Havens vs. Hagemeyer.
8262—Neidhardt vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10032—Isenman vs. W. A. Miles Co.
5142—Tracy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10876—Bank of the Metropolis vs. Faber.
10877—Holmes, Booth & Hayden vs. same.
10878—Leonard vs. same
9240—Watson vs. Page.
11010—Austin vs. Brady.
8965—Malloy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 11856.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal branch.)—Fursman, J. Assistant District Attorney McIntyre for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Michael McDonald.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes.

9123—Engle vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
9587—Atherton vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
10658—Hand vs. Anchor Post Co.
9832—Lindenborn vs. Sloan.
10981—Barrington vs. Mayor, &c.
11041—Posner vs. same.
11042—Same vs. same.
6013—McCue vs. Finck.
8019—Grossman vs. Reinhard.
7311—Southard vs. McGill.
10106—McDonald vs. McCormick.
11757—De Magri vs. N. Y. College of Music.
24—In re Church.
25—Thurber vs. Mutual Life Ins. Co.
26—People, &c., vs. Roeder.
27—United Brotherhood of Cloakmakers vs. Baumann.
28—Mullen vs. Mullen.
29—Metal vs. Metal.
30—Keane vs. Engel.
31—Shepard vs. Shepard.
32—People, &c., vs. Clark.
33—Ruton vs. Everitt.
34—Lawless vs. Drew.
35—Giammelli vs. Giammelli.
36—In re Daly.
37—Dickinson vs. Con. Trust Co.
38—Caffrey vs. Lane.
39—Spaulding vs. Rosswog.
40—Hatfield vs. Hatfield.
41—Segler vs. Bernstein.
42—Sommers vs. Cottentin.
43—In re Wach.
44—In re Merriam Co.
45—Duncan vs. Cole.
46—Hotel America, &c., vs. Eliach.
47—In re Sprague.
48—Greengard vs. Handel.
49—People ex rel. Lasar vs. Lasar.
50—Presky vs. Bergman

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

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10878—Leonard vs. same
9240—Watson vs. Page.
11010—Austin vs. Brady.
8965—Malloy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 11856.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal branch.)—Fursman, J. Assistant District Attorney McIntyre for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Michael McDonald.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes.

9123—Engle vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
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10658—Hand vs. Anchor Post Co.
9832—Lindenborn vs. Sloan.
10981—Barrington vs. Mayor, &c.
11041—Posner vs. same.
11042—Same vs. same.
6013—McCue vs. Finck.
8019—Grossman

EXCURSIONS.

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A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.

TIME TABLE Subject to Change)—STEAMERS LEAVE Cortlandt St. piers 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.3 , 2.30, 3.30, P. M. So. Ferry, Brooklyn 9.05, 10.25, 11.20 A. M., 12.20, 1.20, 2.20, 3.20, 4.50, 5.50, 6.50, 7.50, 8.50, P. M. East 21st St., 9.20, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for 32d St. and Cortlandt St., 12.00 M. 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, P. M. for all ferries. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

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Leave Daily, 7:00 (except Sunday,) 8:00, 9:00, 10.00, 11:00 (11:30 Sundays only,) A. M., 12:00 noon, (12:30 Sundays only,) 12:40 (except Sundays,) 1:00 and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:40 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:24 P. M.

FARE 10 CENTS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

MANHATTAN BEACH.

CONEY ISLAND J. C RACE TRACK.

Trains leave New York, foot of 34th St., E. R.: W. 42d St., 8:40, 9:40, 10:50 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:20, 3:50, 6:20 P. M. on race days C. I. J. C.,) 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, and 10:10 P. M. Leave New York, foot Whitehall St., via 39th St., Brooklyn Ferry, week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M., 12:40 on race days C. I. J. C.,) 1:00, (1:20 on race days C. I. J. C.,) 1:40, (2:00 on race days C. I. J. C.,) 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, and 9:40 P. M.

Saturday Afternoon Excursion TO WEST POINT

STEAMER MARY POWELL

leaves Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M., W. 22d St. 2 P. M. RETURNING on any WEST SHORE RAILROAD TRAIN. This gives ample time to see DRESS PARADE, Government buildings, &c. FARE, round trip, $1.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS, 109 West 54th St. 669 Madison Av. Kindergarten, Primary and Elementary Grades, High School, Kindergarten Normal Department. Examination for free scholarships Sept. 19th. JOHN F. REIGART, Supt.

The Ossining SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson. Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 31st year begins Sept. 21st.

THE Misses Ely's School for Girls, REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH. Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

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GAS and kerosene engines; Mietz & Weiss are cheapest power known; ½ cent per horse-power per hour; patented all countries. 128-132 Mott St.

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227 EAST 19TH ST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; strictly private house; one or two gentlemen; references exchanged.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Miscellaneous.

HEALTH AND PLEASURE

For the Summer months can be had AT MODERATE COST

in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad. Send 3 cent stamp for absolute healthfulness. 2,000 feet above the sea. Pure Air, Pure Water, Pure Milk. Send 6 cents for postage to the undersigned, or call and get free at offices below the handsome Illustrated Book, "SUMMER HOMES." of 160 pages. It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, etc.

IN NEW YORK: 113, 165, 171, 371, 944, 1,323 Broadway, 3 and 4th Aves., 3 Park Place, Journal Recreation Bureau: 737 6th Av., 251 Columbus Av., 153 E. 125th St., 273 W. 125th St., Ticket Offices Franklin and West 42d St. Ferries.

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Passenger rates now only 2 cents per mile.

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ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y.

Thousand Island House.

Opens June 25th, under the management of O. G. STAPLES, PROPRIETOR.

Refurnished and in first-class condition. Superior cuisine and service. MR. J. B. STETSON will be at the CAMBRIDGE HOTEL, 5th Av. and 33d St., New York, until June 20th, to quote prices and rent rooms.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,

Quaker Hill, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

OPENS JUNE 18. Two hours from New York by Harlem R. R. 1,200 feet elevation. Golf and all other amusements. Post Office address and R. R. Station, Pawling, N. Y.

N. S. HOWE, Manager.

Circulars and information of F. H. Scofield, Madison Av., N. Y.

DUTCHER HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.

First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

HIGHLAND HOUSE.

GARRISON-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.

Opens June 25th under new management. Send for illustrated pamphlet.

TURNBULL & CURRAN.

FETHERS'S HOTEL, SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.

Now open for 1898; high ground; no malaria; free omnibus from station; baths and springs. For terms address D. L. FETHERS, Prop.

Long Island.

Summer Homes on Long Island.

BY THE OCEAN AND SOUND.

"Long Island," an illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 113, 260, 1,313 Broadway; ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James' Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, and Flatbush Av. station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send (6) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (4) cents for "Summer Homes," to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

LONG BEACH

LONG ISLAND.

LONG BEACH INN AND COTTAGES NOW OPEN.

LONG BEACH HOTEL OPENS JUNE 25.

Rooms may be seen and engagements made at the hotel daily. Express trains, UNEXCELLED RAILROAD SERVICE.

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New York office, 10 West 23d Street.

Lake George.

PICTURESQUE HULETTS.

Charming location, fishing, boating, and bathing. Booklet of views, &c., of H. W. BUCKELL, Lake George, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL STATION FOR SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID,

8:33 A. M. Through Wagner Parlor Cars via Utica.
7:40 P. M. Through Wagner Sleeping Cars via Utica.

FULTON CHAIN, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A.M. and 7:40 P.M., ar. Old Forge, 4:30 P.M., 7:30 A.M.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 41, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, & Lake Placid; 11:18 A.M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sunday. Special train connects at Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAU MONT T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Leave N. Y. G. C. S., 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

STEVENS HOUSE Lve. N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM., 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y.—CHARLES E. LELAND. Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:27 P. M. and 6 A. M.

ADIRONDACKS.

"In Heart of the Adirondacks,"

BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE.

PROSPECT HOUSE.

OPENS IN JUNE.

Address W. T. GRAFF, Manager, care of Hotel Gazette, 945 Broadway, or 11 Broadway, Room 1,208.

Rocky Point Inn.

Head of Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain, ADIRONDACKS.

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OPENS JUNE 13. Accommodates 1,000 guests.

POPULAR PRICES.

300 Rooms . . . . . $3 per day
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CLEMENT & COX, Proprietors.

H. S. CLEMENT, Manager.

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SARATOGA SPRINGS.

The KENSINGTON

AND COTTAGES. Newly furnished throughout; unsurpassed location; beautiful surroundings; excellent cuisine; every detail under the personal supervision of the proprietors; open for season June 20. For rates, pamphlets, &c., call or address

H. A. & W. F. BANG, Sturtevant House, New York, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

THE KENSINGTON

AND COTTAGES NOW OPEN. Newly furnished throughout; unsurpassed location; beautiful surroundings; excellent cuisine; every detail under personal supervision of proprietors. Write to

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Or at Sturtevant House, New York City.

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30th of May to last of September; $4 per day and upward. Send for elegantly illustrated souvenir pamphlet.

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Catskill Mountains.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

CAPACITY, 1,200.

Altitude, 3,000 feet. 4 hours from New York. Opens June 25th.

Address W. H. PARKE, Manager, Kaaterskill P. O., Greene Co., N. Y.

New England.

PINE RIDGE HOUSE, West Lebanon, N.H.

Surrounded by a large grove of beautiful pines, and overlooking the valleys of the Connecticut and White Rivers. Sanitary drainage; modern improvements. Accommodations 100; Terms Low.

New Jersey.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

HOWLAND HOTEL AND SCARBORO

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THE ELBERON,

ELBERON, N. J.

This unique Summer resort opens for the season Saturday, June 11th. For rooms and particulars address J. V. JORDAN.

Somerset Inn,

& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

NORMANDIE-BY-THE-SEA.

Normandie, (near Seabright,) New Jersey, fronting on the ocean and Shrewsbury River, will open Wednesday, June 29th, under the management of WM. S. HEWES. Office Hotel Normandie, New York.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.

ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

NOTICE TO PRINTERS.

Orders for Linotype Machine composition for pamphlets, newspapers, and similar publications, promptly filled by

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BACON, SHERMAN J.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Julia C. Grilling, Josephine Bennett, William Garritt, Jane A. Benson, Francesca V. Garrard, William D. Marks, Myra McCrae, Edward Bacon, Ellen Bailey, Josephine Bacon, Porter Bacon, Ella Soulé, Frank Bacon, Carrie Bacon, Luther Gibbs, Martha Clark, Mary Kelsey, and Lester Gibbs, the heirs and next of kin of SHERMAN J. BACON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Harriet A. Bacon of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sherman J. Bacon, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 2nd day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 6th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

WILLIAMSON & REYNOLDS, Attorneys for Petitioner, 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York. je10-law6wF

BARKER, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BARKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richard H. Mitchell, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of February, 1898. TARRANT PUTNAM, GEORGE A. BARKER, Executors. RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, N. Y. City. f11-law6mF

BLISS, LOUISA CATHERINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISA CATHERINE BLISS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 135 Front Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. ERNEST C. BLISS, Administrator. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New York City. my27-law6mF.

ELY, RICHARD S.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Caroline I. Ely, Maud I. Ely, Richard F. Ely, William D. Ely, William Ely, Charlotte M. Ely, Clarissa Ely Collins, Clara E. Collins, Edith Collins, Marion Collins Dunscomb, Harriet J. I. Ripley, and James C. Ingersoll, executors of Harriet J. Ingersoll, deceased; St. Luke's Hospital, The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, Children's Aid Society, The New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, The Society for Promoting the Gospel Among Seamen in the Port of New York, American Seamen's Friend Society, Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, The Century Association, Hartford Art Society, Yale University, and to all persons interested in the estate of RICHARD S. ELY, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 28th day of June, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William B. Isham and Franklin B. Lord, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, Attorney for Petitioner, 94 Liberty Street, New York. my27-law6wF

GRUNER, SIEGFRIED.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIEGFRIED GRUNER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Nos. 11 and 13 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of December, 1897. HENRY SCHAEFER and CARL MEISSNER, Executors; ANNIE J. GRUNER, Executrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executors. d31-lawfim9

HAUG, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James H. Van Wyck, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. HAUG, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ullo, Ruebsamen, Higginbotham & Fischer, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, June 10th, 1898. CHRISTIAN CHARLES HAUG, FREDERICK LUDWIG HAUG, HENRY J. SCHUMACHER, Executors. ULLO, RUEBSAMEN, HIGGINBOTHAM & FISCHER, Attorneys for Executors, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy10-6w6mFri

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Adolph Starke, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, (Times Building,) in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of April, 1898. LISETTE STARKE, Executrix. AUGUST L. STARKE, Executor. CHARLES P. STARKE, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City. ap8-law6mF

MILLER, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN MILLER, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of De Groot, Rawson & Stafford, No. 53 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the third day of March, 1898. JENNIE B. DEPEW, Administratrix. DE GROOT, RAWSON & STAFFORD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 53 Broadway, N. Y. City. m4-law6mF

MYERS, ALICE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALICE E. MYERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 247 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan on or before the 30th day of August, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of February, 1898. JANE A. McKENNA, Temporary Administratrix. TOWNSEND, DYETT & LEVY, Attorneys for Administratrix, 247 Broadway, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York City. f11-law6mF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

OWENS, WILLIAM W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W OWENS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. WILLIAM W. OWENS, Jr., Administrator. JOHN T. SHERMAN, 56 Wall St. mh11-1aw6mF

RENAULT, CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE RENAULT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hotchkiss & Maddox, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of January, 1898. HENRIETTE RENAULT PICARD, GEORGES RENAULT, Executors. HOTCHKISS & MADDOX, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. ja14-law6mF

TRACEY, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE TRACEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Rider & Smith, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. JOHN J. KEAN, Executor. RIDER & SMITH, Attorneys for Executor, 27 and 29 Pine Street, New York City. mn11-law6mF

WOLFENSTEIN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WOLFENSTEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hays & Greenbaum, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of March, 1898. SAMUEL C. WOLFENSTEIN, SAMUEL BROOM, Executors. HAYS & GREENBAUM, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. mh11-law6mF

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, to all persons interested in the estate of J. H. JOHNSTON & COMPANY, assigned to Arthur H. Masten and John R. Keim, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held at Part I. thereof, in the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the third day of August, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Arthur H. Masten and John R. Keim, as assignees of the above-named J. H. Johnston & Company, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignees' accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of the State of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said Supreme Court, First Department, this 16th day of June, 1898.

[L. S.] WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

GEORGE L. NICHOLS, Attorney for Assignees, 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je17-law6w&jy29F

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Martin L. Stover, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, on the 24th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against LOUISA MARRI, lately doing business in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed Assignee of the said Louisa Marri, for the benefit of creditors, at the office of his attorney, HERMAN A. RUEBSAMEN, No. 220 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 18th day of August, 1898. CHARLES D. FOLSOM, Assignee. HERMAN A. RUEBSAMEN, Attorney for Assignee, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je3-1aw7wF

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER OF JURORS IN REGARD TO CLAIMS FOR EXEMPTION FROM JURY DUTY.

Room 127 Stewart Building, No. 280 Broadway, Third Floor, NEW YORK, June 2, 1898.

Claims for exemption from jury duty will be heard by me daily at my office from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

Those entitled to exemption are clergymen, lawyers, physicians, surgeons, surgeon dentists, veterinary surgeons, professors or teachers to a college, academy, or public school, editors, editorial writers or reporters of daily papers, licensed pharmaceutists or pharmacists actually engaged in their respective professions and not following any other calling; militiamen, policemen, and firemen, election officers, non-residents, and city employes and United States employes; officers of vessels making regular trips; licensed pilots actually following that calling; superintendents, conductors, and engineers of a railroad company other than a street railroad company, telegraph operators actually doing duty as such, Grand, Special, Sheriff's and municipal court jurors and persons physically incapable of performing jury duty by reason of severe sickness, deafness, or other physical disorder.

Those who have not answered as to their liability or proved permanent exemption will receive a "jury enrollment notice" requiring them to appear before me this year. Whether liable or not, such notice must be answerable in person (if possible) and at this office only, under severe penalties, the party must bring proof of exemption; if liable he must also answer in person, giving full and correct name, residence, &c., &c. No attention paid to letters.

All good citizens will aid the course of justice and equalize their duty by serving promptly when summoned, allowing their clerks or subordinates to serve, reporting to me any attempt at bribery or evasion, and suggesting names for enrollment. Persons between twenty-one and seventy years of age, Summer absentees, persons temporarily ill, and United States jurors are not exempt.

Every man must attend to this own notice. It is a misdemeanor to give any jury paper to another to answer. It is also punishable by fine or imprisonment to give or receive any present or trouble directly or indirectly in relation to a jury service, or to withhold any paper or make any false statement, and every case will be fully prosecuted.

JOHN PURCELL, Commissioner of Jurors, County of New York.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—MARY NOEY CHANDON de BRIAILLES, plaintiff, against SARAH E. LOWTHER, Elphalet N. Anable, Annie Schenck Anable his wife, James Stroud, Albert Symington as Trustee, Herbert T. Darling and George E. Conley, Martin Kelly, Henry L. Herbert and Gilbert I. Herbert, Park & Tilford, Michael O'Brien and Edward J. O'Brien, John W. Butler, Daniel R. Van Nostrand as surviving partner of Knapp & Van Nostrand, Robert J. Anderton, Arthur T. Shand, Albert H. Davenport, Gustave M. Rosenblatt, (doing business as New York Soap Works), Thomas N. Dwyer, J. & J. W. Elsworth Company, Carlo Dapero, (otherwise Carlo Maggio), The Ulman Goldsborough Company, George M. Wright as assignee of Albert B. Hilton, Beinecke & Company, Alexander J. Perry, Rand McNally & Company, H. Koehler & Company, William A. Hunter and Ida L. Trimm, Standard National Bank of the City of New York, Charles A. Hess as assignee for the benefit of creditors of Solomon Sayles, Jacob Levine, The Knickerbocker Ice Company, Louis H. Meyer as Receiver of Elihalet N. Anable, a judgment debtor, and Willis H. Young and George H. Gerard, (trading as Young & Gerard), defendants.—In foreclosure.—Supplemental and amended summons.

To the above-named additional defendants, Willis H. Young and George H. Gerard, (trading as Young & Gerard), and the defendant James Stroud, and also the defendant Albert H. Davenport: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this supplemental and amended summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated NEW YORK, May 21st, 1898.

CHARLES STEWART DAVISON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 55 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To James Stroud and Albert H. Davenport, defendants: The foregoing supplemental and amended summons is served upon you and each of you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. J. F. Daly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated New York, June 15th, 1898, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 16th day of June, 1898. The verified amended complaint in this action having been filed in the office of the Clerk aforesaid on the 31st day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, June 17th, 1898.

CHARLES STEWART DAVISON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 55 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je24-1w7wF

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—CHARLES H. REED, plaintiff, against ANNIE FRANK, Minnie Tobin, Flora Thorner, Joseph Sugarman, Abraham Cohen, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 10, 1898.

WILSON, BARKER & WILSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, 48 Wall Street, New York.

To the defendant Flora Thorner: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 12th day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said County of New York.

WILSON, BARKER & WILSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, 48 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

my13-1aw6wF&je24

SUMMONSES.

THE CARPENTER, AUGUST GRAVENHORST, born on June 26th, 1853, at Braunschweig, son of the late Arsenal Administrator, August Gravenhorst, of the same city, shall take possession of the inheritance due him, his father having died.

He is hereby asked to present himself at the banking house of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, at New York, and to prove his rights as inheritor.

THE CURATOR.

Braunschweig, June, 1898.

REFEREE'S SALES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF Richmond.—MAUNSELL VAN RENSSELAER, Jr., plaintiff, against JOHN T. SILL, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 16th day of March, 1896, as amended by an order duly made and entered herein on the 23d day of March, 1898, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the County Court House in the Borough of Richmond, City of New York, on the 18th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those lots of land in the Town of Southfield, adjoining the "Woods of Arden," in the County of Richmond and State of New York, which on a certain map entitled "Map of Southfield Park, Richmond County, New York, George M. Root, surveyor, June, 1890," filed in the office of the Clerk of Richmond County January 3d, 1891, as map number 548, are known and designated by the lot numbers three hundred and eighty-five, three hundred and eighty-six, three hundred and eighty-seven, three hundred and eighty-eight, three hundred and eighty-nine, four hundred, four hundred and one, four hundred and two, and four hundred and three, in block number twelve; lots numbered four hundred and twenty-five, four hundred and twenty-six, four hundred and twenty-seven, four hundred and twenty-eight, four hundred and twenty-nine, four hundred and forty-one, four hundred and forty-two, four hundred and forty-three, and four hundred and forty-four, in block number thirteen; and lots numbers four hundred and seventy-five, four hundred and seventy-six, four hundred and seventy-seven, four hundred and seventy-eight, four hundred and seventy-nine, four hundred and eighty, four hundred and eighty-one, four hundred and eighty-two, four hundred and eighty-three, four hundred and eighty-four, four hundred and eighty-five, four hundred and ninety-two, four hundred and ninety-three, four hundred and ninety-four, four hundred and ninety-five, four hundred and ninety-six, four hundred and ninety-seven, four hundred and ninety-eight, four hundred and ninety-nine, five hundred, five hundred and one, and five hundred and two, in block number fifteen.—Dated Richmond Borough, City of New York, April 2, 1898.

AUGUSTUS ACKER, Sheriff.

DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 11 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to the 18th day of June, 1898, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the same place.—Dated May 18th, 1898.

AUGUSTUS ACKER, Sheriff.

DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 11 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to the 25th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, at the same place.—Dated June 18, 1898.

AUGUSTUS ACKER, Sheriff.

DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 11 William Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City. je21&24

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, (Fulton St., (by Annex.) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier....9 "

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie. Rhinebeck, Tivoli Park, Catskill and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS, SARATOGA, etc. Through tickets NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers leave foot of Christopher St. every weekday at 6 P. M.

Commencing July 2d, new steamer ONTEORA will leave on Saturdays at 1:30 P. M., KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.

Catskill Mountain & Cairo R. R. connects.

Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken. Descriptive folder mailed free.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell, Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'

CITY OFFICIALS' DISPUTE

Hearing in the Legal Fight of Controller Coler and Mr. Whalen.

A WATER COMPANY'S JUDGMENT

Assistant Corporation Counsel Blandy Argues the Case in Court—Counsel to Submit Briefs on Monday.

Argument on the application of Franklin Bien, assignee of the New York and Westchester Water Company, to compel Controller Coler to pay $4,000 judgment taken by confession, was heard before Justice Pryor in the Supreme Court yesterday. The motion of Irving T. Bush, a taxpayer, for a continuance pending trial of a temporary injunction restraining the Controller from paying the judgment, on the ground that the charter gives the Controller the sole right to pass upon all questions of compromise of claims against the city, was also argued.

The suit was originally brought to recover about $9,000 for water supplied to Hart's Island, and, after an investigation by Mr. Scott, then Corporation Counsel, was sent to a referee, who decided against the city. The Assistant Corporation Counsel decided to offer $4,000 in lieu of the claim and costs, which was accepted by the plaintiff, and Corporation Counsel Whalen then confessed judgment for this sum. Controller Coler refused to authorize payment of the judgment, holding that he was the person to pass upon the claim. It was also alleged that the amount due the water company was only $320.

The plaintiff then applied for a mandamus to compel the Controller to order payment of the judgment, but before his application could be decided by the court, Bush brought this action as a taxpayer and obtained a temporary injunction restraining the Controller from satisfying the judgment. It was then agreed between all parties that the hearing of the motion to continue the injunction and the application for the writ of mandamus should be heard together.

Mr. Blandy's Contention.

It was contended by Assistant Corporation Counsel Blandy that a taxpayer cannot maintain an action against a municipal corporation, and that this action could not be sustained against Bien of the water company, and that Bird S. Coler was the only defendant left. A demurrer, he said, had been filed to the suit on the ground that the complaint does not constitute a cause of action against him. The complaint, Mr. Blandy said, alleged on information and belief that upon the entry of the judgment the Controller had refused to pay the claim on the ground that it is not a proper one, and that the judgment was not duly entered. "Accepting the plaintiff's theory as correct," said Mr. Blandy, "it is too evident that the Controller, instead of having done any wrong which would lead to waste, has done the very reverse by refusing to pay the judgment. Therefore no cause of action has been shown to exist against the Controller, and the demurrer must be sustained. This will dispose of the entire question."

Frederick R. Kellogg, counsel for Mr. Bush, said that the point to be decided was whether the entry of judgment without the approval of the Controller was legal or illegal. It was conceded that the judgment or settlement of this claim was not approved by him. He had, he said, expressly avoided bringing into court the merits of the claim, as that question did not arise now. It was possible, even if this action by Bush were successful ,that Mr. Bien might recover judgment for either a smaller or a larger amount than that of the judgment, but this judgment was entered subject to a compromise of his claim. This compromise was a new contract, and was different from the original claim.

Justice Pryor asked whether there was no dispute as to the validity of the claim.

"I mean to say," replied Mr. Kellogg, "that the Controller has in his possession certain information which leads him to believe that this claim is not a proper one. We wish to have this question as to the right of the Controler decided here, and won't enter into the merits of the claim."

"Suppose," inquired Justice Pryor, "that the Corporation Counsel believes there is no defense to a claim, has he not the right to suggest a compromise?"

"That may be," answered Mr. Kellogg, "but he has not the right to decide the matter, if that were allowed, the Corporation Counsel might save the city $10,000 in one case and lose that amount or more in another case."

The Justice's Position.

Justice Pryor said that if Mr. Kellogg would maintain that the Corporation Counsel had no right to compromise a claim, he was inclined to hold with him. "I consider," the Judge said, "that he occupies the same position as counsel for a private individual, who has no right to compromise the claim of his client."

Mr. Kellogg then argued that that was his case exactly, and cited the sections of the city charter prescribing the duties and authority of the City Controller and the Corporation Counsel to sustain his contention.

Franklin Bien, the defendant in Bush's action, then addressed the Court in opposition to the motion, and said his claim was perfectly valid and that the judgment was a compromise in favor of the city. The case was then argued at length by Messrs. Blandy and Kellogg.

"If fraud be charged against the present Corporation Counsel," said Mr. Blandy, "and that officer has abused the trust confided to him by law, then the doors should be thrown wide open to the citizens of New York to redress that wrong in the appropriate way; and no one will doubt the power of the Controller or any other public official to set the necessary machinery in motion to move the Court in the particular action to vacate the judgment thus entered, and no self-respecting Corporation Counsel would, under such circumstances, dispute that right."

Mr. Kellogg emphatically repudiated any suggestion of fraud or collusion on the part of the Corporation Counsel, but said that the charter provided that the court could enjoin payment of claims where a judgment was illegal. He contended that this judgment was clearly illegal, as the charter had not been complied with.

Mr. Kellogg then asked that he be permitted to appear in the mandamus proceeding as an amicus curiae. Justice Pryor said that he would grant his application. It was agreed that counsel on both sides should submit briefs in all the proceedings to Justice Pryor on Monday.

REVISION OF ASSESSMENTS.

The Board Organizes and Hears and Acts on Objections Filed Against the Lists.

The Board of Revision of Assessments met at the office of the Controller yesterday morning and organized by electing the Controller Chairman and Edgar J. Levy chief clerk. The board was in session more than two hours hearing objections filed against the assessment lists by attorneys for property owners affected by the improvements, and by the owners in person. The board considered 31 assessment lists presented by the Controller, and confirmed 26, amounting in the aggregate to $352,560.89. The remaining five lists were referred back to the Board of Assessors. All assessment lists for street improvements were formally confirmed by the Board of Revision, but under the new law the power of confirmation of assessments to which no objections are filed is vested in the Board of Assessors.

The assessment lists confirmed were as follows:

Regulating, grading, &c., on Wales Avenue, curbing, &c.	23,199.86
Sewers, Fifth Avenue, between Waverley Place and Thirty-first Street....	71,443.55
Paving One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, Boulevard, Lafayette, to New York Central and Hudson River Railroad	9,547.07
Fencing One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, Fifth Avenue to Lenox	179.54
Regulating, &c., One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, Audabon to Wadsworth Avenue	8,599.52
Regulating, &c., One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, Amsterdam to Wadsworth Avenue	12,687.41
Paving One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, Eleventh Avenue to Boulevard, Lafayette	3,267.61
Sewer in Boulevard, Lafayette, at One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street.	20,150.27
Sewer in Fifty-ninth Street Eleventh Avenue, to North River	13,708.99
Paving Twenty-second Street, Tenth to Eleventh Avenues	5,786.28
Regulating One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, Convent Avenue, to St. Nicholas Terrace	19,524.49
Paving Twenty-third Street, Tenth Avenue to Hudson River	15,532.41
Sewer in One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, Amsterdam to Eleventh Avenue	9,308.43
Sewer in One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, King's Bridge Road to Amsterdam Avenue	36,753.84
Paving Twenty-second Street, Eleventh to Thirteenth Avenue	2,961.36
Paving Twenty-fourth Street, Tenth Avenue to Hudson River	9,275.55
Paving Twenty-first Street, Tenth to Thirteenth Avenue	8,472.60
Paving Twenty-fifth Street, Tenth to Thirteenth Avenue	9,872.96
Regulating One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, Amsterdam to Wardsworth Avenue	16,084.87
Paving Corlears Street, Grand to South Street	10,725.03
Sewer in Collister Street, Hubert to Beach	1,027.02
Paving One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, Boulevard to Riverside Park..	5,650.21
Regulating Teasdale Place, Third to Trinity Avenue	11,618.10
Regulating Jefferson Street, Franklin Avenue to Boston Road	8,179.46
Regulating Riverview Terrace, Sedgwick to Cedar Avenue	14,744.19
Regulating Welch Street, New York and Harlem Railroad to Webster Avenue.	4,265.32
Total	$352,560.89

The following lists were referred back on account of valid objections in certain assessments:

Sewer in Fifty-fourth Street, Eleventh to Twelfth Avenues	$17,059.38
Regulating John Street, St. Ann's to Eagle Avenue	3,797.00
Paving One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, Seventh Avenue to McComb's Dam Road	7,348.37
Paving Thirteenth Avenue, Twenty-third to Twenty-seventh Street	16,085.15
Paving Grand Street, Goerck to East Street	14,715.30

THE SEALERS AND INSPECTORS.

New Weights and Measures Officials Named by Mayor Van Wyck.

O'Donovan Rossa, the Irish agitator, was appointed an Inspector of Weights and Measures in the Tenth Council District, Borough of Richmond, yesterday by Mayor Van Wyck, who appointed by Council districts and boroughs all the Sealers and Inspectors of Weights and Measures provided for by an ordinance passed recently by the Municipal Assembly.

John J. Bell was appointed Sealer in the Second District, Manhattan. He is the first negro the Mayor has appointed to office.

The appointments are as follows:

Borough of Manhattan—First Council District, Thomas Kerrigan, Inspector; James Flynn, Sealer. Second District, William E. Smith, Inspector; John J. Bell, Sealer. Third District, John Arfmann, Inspector; William J. Flynn, Sealer. Fourth District, Charles McCarthy, Inspector; Michael Ford, Sealer.

Borough of the Bronx—Fifth District, Thomas Hyland, Inspector; James Brown, Sealer.

Brooklyn—Sixth District, Patrick Clark, Inspector; John B. Bender, Sealer. Seventh District, Elmond Hanson, Inspector; William J. Keiser, Sealer. Eighth District, John O'Donnell, Inspector; William Grady, Sealer.

Queens—Ninth District, C. A. Van Nostrand, Inspector; M. J. Sullivan, Sealer.

Richmond—Tenth District, O'Donovan Rossa, Inspector; Charles Walters, Jr., Sealer.

The Inspectors receive $1,200 a year, and the Sealers $1,500 a year.

Action of the Cromwellian Board.

Notice of a motion by W. E. Demarest, acting for what is known as the Cromwellian Board of Supervisors of New York County, for an injunction to prevent the tax rolls and the budget of the city from being submitted to the Municipal Assembly was served yesterday on the Mayor, Controller, President of the Department of Taxes, the President of the Board of Aldermen, and other city officials. The Cromwellian Board, which has claimed for years that the Board of Aldermen was an illegal body, intends to fight the legality of the Municipal Assembly.

Accounts Examiners' Salaries.

The Commissioners of Accounts have fixed the salaries of the recently-appointed Examiners as follows: J. Joseph Scully, $2,000; James Fitzsimons, Philip Markey, Charles C. Gilligan, Daniel J. Riordan, and Frank M. Donohue, $1,500 each. Frank A. Swanton has been appointed an Examiner, at a salary of $1,500.

A CAESAREAN OPERATION.

Men and Women Watch the Use of a Knife by Which Two Lives Are Saved.

An unusual gathering of men and women crowded a little amphitheatre yesterday afternoon in the sanitarium of Dr. A. C. Carpenter, at 219 East Nineteenth Street. The little group of spectators was made up of professors and students of surgery. They stood for an hour on little tiers of seats in an ether-laden atmosphere in silent and rapt attention, like an audience in a theatre when a great tragedy is being enacted.

The stage here was a long table in the centre of the room, and the actors were four grave-faced men with bared arms, each wearing the long white gown of the operating surgeon. The attraction for these enthralled spectators was the performance of one of the rarest operations known to surgery—caesarotomy—and two lives hung in the balance—that of a mother and child.

The nobility of the great science of surgery is never more clearly portrayed than in this operation, and it is generally a tragedy for the spectators, for two lives are usually lost, and nearly always one. So few of these operations have ever been attempted that they have nearly all been recorded, and in only 5 per cent. of these cases has Nature been triumphed over by her children.

The caesarean section, or caesarotomy, strangely enough, is one of the very oldest operations of surgery, consisting of bringing the child into the world by cutting through the abdominal walls. Sextus Julius, an ancestor of Julius Caesar, is said to have came into the world by this operation, and to have received accordingly the name Caesar, from the Latin caedere, to cut, which was afterward retained as a family designation, and from it the operation was subsequently named. The operation then, however, was only performed after the death of the mother, to save the life of the child.

In 1581 François Rousset published a treatise, in which he gave proof that the operation could be performed on the living mother. No record is given of the complete success of the operation, however, until the use of antiseptics was introduced in surgery, about fifteen years ago. Comparatively few operations have ever been performed in this city, and very few successfully. Two have been performed within a year—one at the Polyclinic and one at the Lying-in Hospital—neither of which was completely successful. It is the last resort. Death is to be reasonably expected for the mother, and most patients submit to it with maternal choice of giving her life for that of her child. The operation performed yesterday by Dr. Carpenter is believed to have been completely successful. The surgeon had invited about twenty-five of his friends to witness the operation, and every invitation was promptly responded to. When the hour set for the operation arrived every spectator was present. Seats had been built up around the sides of the room, and the gathering resembled a miniature circus ring. There old men wiped their glasses and leaned forward as eager for the exhibition as the young students. Fully fifteen women were in the party, most of them young hospital nurses and medical students absorbed in the rare spectacle.

The guest of honor, however, was a handsome young matron, who was the subject of the same operation three years ago at Dr. Carpenter's Sanitarium, and is one of the five or six living women who enjoy the distinction. She turned pale as the surgeons worked, but she did not faint, and the young women spectators retained the color in their cheeks throughout.

The subject yesterday was Mrs. Anna Miller, twenty-one years old, of 120 East Thirty-fourth Street. She was carried into the operating room on a litter, having been already put under the influence of ether. Assisted by Drs. E. W. Williams, J. C. Emmons, and E. P. Smith, Dr. Carpenter began his work in silence. The prime requisite for success in the operation is haste. The actual operation consumed exactly two and one-half minutes, at the end of which a six and one-half pound child, healthy and strong, was bundled away, uttering its first plaintive wail.

The audience softly applauded the saving of one life, while the saving of the other went steadily forward. At the end of an hour the mother was sleeping peacefully in a bed in the ward. Among the surgeons present were Dr. J. H Roland of Dayton, Ohio, Dr. H. O. Fease of Springfield, Mass., Dr. R. F. Medrick and Dr. C. W. Skinner of Port Jervis.

NOTABLE JUNE WEDDINGS

Miss Sarita S. Wight and Dr. Robert Denniston Married in the Church of the Incarnation.

REV. DR. OLMSTED OFFICIATES

Marriage of Miss E. R. Johnson and the Rev. Charles A. Hamilton at St. Agnes's Chapel, of Which the Bridegroom Is Curate —Other Weddings.

An attractive wedding yesterday afternoon was that of Miss Sarita Stiles Wight, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Wight of this city, and Dr. Robert Denniston of Dobbs Ferry, a graduate of Princeton of the class of 1892. The ceremony was performed at 4 o'clock in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, by the Rev. Dr. Charles S. Olmsted, pastor of St. Asaph's Church, at Bala, Penn.

The bridal procession entered while the Lohengrin Wedding March was being played, headed by the ushers, James Purveiance Atkinson, a classmate of the bridegroom at Princeton; Richard Tyers of Dobbs Ferry, Percy L. Wight of Clinton, N. Y., brother of the bride, and Robert D. Oakley of Newburg, N. Y.

The bridesmaids, who came next, wearing gowns of pink organdie and lace and hats of white and pink, and carried bunches of sweet peas, were Miss Louise Lewis of Philadelphia, Miss Maidie Woodward and Miss Edith Ward of Worcester, Mass., and Miss Mary Salome Wight, the bride's cousin, of Gotham, N. H. The maid of honor, a cousin of the bridegroom, Miss Mary Denniston, followed, wearing Nile green organdie and lace and a hat and carrying white sweet peas. The bride came in on the arm of her father, who gave here away. She was in white satin, trimmed with duchesse and point lace, wore a tulle veil, and carried a bouquet of white roses, bound with white satin ribbon. At the chancel she met the bridegroom, attended by a Princeton classmate, Joseph M. Huston, of Philadelphia, as best man. Handel's Largo was played during the ceremony, which was followed by Mendelssohn's Wedding March.

A reception was then held at the home of the bride's parents, 153 Madison Avenue. Mrs. Wight received in a gray peau de sole gown. Mrs. Henry M. Denniston, the bridegroom's mother, wore black satin. Among the guests were Paymaster H. M. Denniston, United States Navy, the bridegroom's father; Mrs. C. W. Fiske of Logansport, Ind.; Robert E. Deyo, Augustus Denniston, Mrs. Percy L. Wight of Clinton, the Rev. Samuel G. Huston of Philadelphia, E. E. Clapp of East Orange, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Greene, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Lyon of Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Griffin of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Phillips, Miss Stella I. Stiles, and the Misses Deyo.

Dr. Denniston received his medical degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He is a member of Tiger Inn, a prominent club at Princeton, and was graduated with honors. He and his bride will go North on their wedding trip and live in this city.

Hamilton—Johnson.

Miss Elizabeth Renville Johnson, daughter of George F. Johnson, was married in St. Agnes's Chapel, Trinity Parish, West Ninety-second Street, near Columbus Avenue, to the Rev. Charles A. Hamilton, curate of the chapel, at 4:30 P. M. yesterday. Bishop Potter officiated, assisted by the Rev. Edward H. Bradley, vicar of the chapel.

A feature of the occasion was the presence of the bride's Sunday school class of ten little girls dressed in white, who occupied pews near the front. The full vested choir sang "The Lohengrin Wedding March" for the entrance of the bridal procession, headed by the ushers, George F. Johnson, Jr., and Frederick Johnson, the bride's brothers; Dr. William T. Hubbard, Adolph Kelndel, Harry Pell, and Percy A. Yalden. Miss Jennie B. McMann, the maid of honor, came next, wearing white mousseline de soie over white silk, and a white hat, with plumes, and carrying white sweet peas and maidenhair fern. The bride followed on the arm of her father, who gave her away. She wore white corded silk, and point lace and diamonds, and carried white roses. Her veil was of tulle. The bridegroom, who met her at the chancel, was attended by Henry Stanford Brooks. The sevenfold amen was sung before the conclusion of the ceremony, and Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" was played for the bridal recessional.

The wedding reception took place at the home of the bride's father, 28 West Sixty-ninth Street. Mr. and Mrs. William P. Graffe, Mr. and Mrs. James Kirkby, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Lockman, Bishop Potter, and the Rev. and Mrs. E. H. Bradley were among the guests. The bridegroom is a member of the Trinity College Alumni Association and of Phi Beta Kappa. He and his bride will sail for Europe to-morrow, to be gone three months.

Moen—Cram.

Miss Ethel Warren Cram, daughter of the late Charles Warren Cram, was married to Edward Calvin Moën, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Arthur Moën of 308 West Seventy-seventh Street, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, Seventy-first Street and the Boulevard. The rector, the Rev. Dr. Jacob S. Shipman officiated, assisted by the Rev. Henry B. Washburn of St. John's Church, Providence, R. I. None but relatives were present. A. René Moën, father of the bridegroom and First Sergeant of Troop A, now at Camp Alger, Va., acted as best man, having obtained a special leave to come North for the occasion. The bride, who was unattended, was given away by her brother, Howard Warren Cram. She wore her mother's wedding gown of white satin and Brussels point lace, and her mother's wedding veil of tulle, and carried white daisies. There were no ushers. The bridegroom is a graduate of Harvard University of the class of '91. He is a lawyer, belongs to the Harvard Club, and is a Sergeant in Squadron A. Mr. and Mrs. Moën will spend their honeymoon in the Adirondacks and live at 710 West End Avenue.

Heilner—Dunn.

Mrs. Adelaide Breese Dunn, formerly of Elmira, N. Y., and Samuel Heilner of Philadelphia were married at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at 145 West Eightieth Street, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Emilio Puig. The Rev. George P. Eckman, pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, officiated. The bride was gowned in pearl gray silk and point lace, wore a white aigrette in her hair, and carried lilies of the valley. Albert Weimer of Philadelphia was best man, and Albert Ames and George Tracy ushers. Mr. Puig gave the bride away. Her first husband has been dead a number of years. Mr. Heilner is a coal merchant at Philadelphia, Boston, and this city. Among those present at the wedding were Mrs. Cassimiro Puig, Mrs. Del Rio of Havana, Mr. and Mrs. George Barnett, and Mrs. Percy Heilner, mother of the bridegroom. Mr. and Mrs. Heilner will sail for Europe to-morrow, and will return in the Fall and live in this city.

Brown—Etter.

The marriage of Miss Tillie C. Etter, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Etter, of 202 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, and Henry M. C. Brown took place last evening in St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church, Classon and Willoughby Avenues, and was witnessed by over 400 persons. The Rev. W. W. Bellinger, pastor of the church, performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by Miss Lena Brown, a sister of the bridegroom, who acted as maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Hattie Klitsch, cousin of the bride, and Miss Louise Brown, another sister of the bridegroom. The bridegroom was accompanied by his brother, Frederick Brown, as best man, and the ushers were Edward Brown, Louis Etter, Frank Hertzer, and William Etter. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents.

Cornell—Shiers.

Miss Emma Shiers, daughter of Mrs. George Washington Shiers and Peter Grant Cornell were married at 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, at the home of the bride's mother, 54 West Forty-eighth Street. The Rev. Robert Morris Kemp, curate of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Chapel, Broadway and Vesey Street, officiated. The bride wore a gray traveling dress, trimmed with lace. The best man was Frederick Cornell of Yale University, brother of the bridegrom. Charles Ambler, John Morrison, and Howard Cooke were the ushers. The bridegroom is a member of the St. Anthony Club, Treasurer of the Citizens' Steamboat Company, and a son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Cornell of 26 West Forty-ninth Street.

Samuel—Preiss.

At the South Bushwick Reformed Church on Wednesday evening the wedding of Miss Mary Schad Preiss of 281 Evergreen Avenue, Brooklyn, and Henry J. Samuel of Windsor Terrace was solemnized. The rector, the Rev. George D. Hulst, officiated. The bride was accompanied by Miss Anna Stewald as maid of honor, and Miss Teany Preiss and Miss Elizabeth Roerig as bridesmaids. The bridegroom was attended by Frank Samuel as best man, and the ushers were Arthur Rode and Henry Wellbrook. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents.

Alyward—Loughlin.

Miss Katharine Loughlin of Sixty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, and William H. Alyward, also of Brooklyn, were married last evening at the Church of Our Lady of Angels. The rector, the Rev. Father Martin J. Loftus, officiated. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Helen Loughlin, as bridesmaid, while John Alyward, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

Randall—Colston.

BALTIMORE, June 23.—Miss Eliza Pendleton Colston, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Frederick M. Colston, was married this afternoon to Dr. Wyatt W. Randall, formerly one of the associate professors of the Johns Hopkins University, and now of Lawrenceville, N. J. The ceremony was performed at St. Timothy's Episcopal Church, Catonsville, by the Rev. Percy Foster Hall, assisted by the Rev. Edwin B. Moer of Christ Church, Baltimore. Miss Mary Colston, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and Miss Bessie Colston, another sister, and Miss Romaine Lemoyne were bridesmaids.

The bridegroom's brother, Henry Randall of New York, was best man, and G. Tarleton Goldthwaite of New York, George Anderson Colston, Edward Guest Gibson and Phillip Ogden of Baltimore were the ushers.

The ceremony was followed by a reception at the country place of Capt. Colson, near Catonsville. The bride's father is a member of the banking firm of Wilson Colson & Co.

LEGAL NOTES.

SAFETY OF BODY AND BONES OF PASSENGERS.—After the jury had given a verdict in favor of Mary Dochtermann in her suit against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company for damages for personal injuries, the trial Judge granted defendant's motion to set aside the verdict and ordered a new trial. The plaintiff, on signaling a car was beckoned by the motorman to enter it by the front platform, the motorman opening the gate for that purpose. Before she could sit down after entering the car, it started with a violent jerk, she said, and she was thrown down and injured. Her testimony in that respect was corroborated, and expert evidence was given on her behalf that a trolley car could be started without a violent jerk. Evidence was given by the motorman and the conductor that there was no unusual or sudden jerk, and experts testified for the defendant that it was impossible to start a trolley car without a marked jar. The order below has been reversed by the Second Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Cullen. The Court holds that if the defendant's claim in respect to the necessity of jars and jerks be true, it does not relieve it from liability. "It cannot be tolerated," the Court says, "that a carrier may successfully assert that in the ordinary and proper management of its road a passenger must necessarily and ordinarily risk the safety of his body and bones. While the defendant is not a guarantor of the safety of its passengers, still it must find some way of so conducting its business that its passengers shall be reasonably safe and secure. It is the conductor's duty to see that a passenger, lawfully entering the car, is in a place of safety before giving the signal to the driver to proceed. The jury might properly find that it was want of even ordinary care to start the car until a woman obtained her seat, whatever may be the rule when the passenger is a man."

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DUTY OF MASTER TO PROVIDE PROPER APPLIANCES.—An action was brought by John O'Donnell, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, in which he recovered judgment against the East River Gas Company for damages for personal injuries sustained from the explosion of a boiler. On the day of the accident O'Donnell, a day laborer, was directed by a forcman of the company to assist in cleaning out one of two boilers standing side by side, within a few inches of each other. He stood upon a platform about five feet from the ground, holding the nozzle of a hose, from which water was forced into the tubes of one boiler, while the other was in use, working under a pressure of about fifty pounds of steam. In a few minutes an explosion occurred, throwing plaintiff to the floor. A similar explosion, of which plaintiff had no knowledge, had occurred immediately previous. It appeared that a pipe and pump to which the hose was attached was frequently used to pump naphtha, and that some of the naphtha, which had been permitted to remain in the pipe, was carried through the hose into the tubes of the boiler, and through coming in contact with the fire from the other boiler caused the explosion. The company, on appeal, contended that the accident was due to the negligence of the engineer, who was a fellow-servant of the plaintiff, and therefore the company was not liable. The late General Term of the Second Department, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Brown, affirmed the judgment below, holding that the evidence presented a case where the employer failed to provide a servant with a proper appliance or instrument to perform the work he was directed to do. In such a case, it was held the master was liable for the result of negligence on the part of any person who undertook to represent him. The Court of Appeals, in unanimously directing an affirmance, has adopted as its own the opinion of the General Term.

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FILLING UP BLANK IN SEALED INSTRUMENT.—Frederick P. Forster recovered judgment for foreclosure and sale in an action against Charles E. Moore and his wife, Elizabeth, to foreclose a first mortgage upon property in One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, in this city, executed by both defendants. The consideration was in blank when the mortgage was executed, and the main point litigated was whether the plaintiff was authorized subsequently to fill in the consideration. The question of fact was decided on the trial adversely to the defendants, and that decision was affirmed by the late General Term of the Supreme Court, First Department. Moore, who formerly owned the property, deeded it to plaintiff to secure the latter for advances. Then, at Moore's request, this property was conveyed to his wife, who gave back the mortgage here, which, as between herself and plaintiff, was the sole consideration for the transfer. To carry out certain transactions by Moore, the plaintiff was to make further payments on Moore's account, the precise amount of which could not then be ascertained. The testimony was that the defendants fully authorized the filling up by plaintiff of the blank with the amount due or to become due to him. Justice Barrett, giving the opinion of the General Term, sustained the finding of fact below, and held that parol authority was sufficient to authorize the filling up of the blank in the sealed instrument. That decision has now been affirmed by the Court of Appeals on the opinion below.

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EVIDENCE OF INDISCREET LANGUAGE INADMISSIBLE.—John Franey brought an action in Buffalo for divorce from his wife, Catherine, in which she made counter charges of infidelity against him, with denials by each party. On the trial before a referee evidence was given of indiscreet language used by the wife while under the influence of intoxicants at the husband's home in the presence of numerous friends, invited by him to be present. The referee found the defendant guilty; the plaintiff innocent. The judgment granting a divorce to the plaintiff has been reversed by the Appellate Division of the Fourth Department. The evidence as to the occurrences on the occasion referred to was held to have been inadmissible, having no bearing upon any of the allegations in the complaint. The finding of the referee against the wife was held to be against the weight of evidence.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

To mothers.

On a boy's good woolen suit, sold at $4 or $5, the maker loses; on a poor suit, you lose.

If you don't mind, we prefer to do the losing—have just marked down to those prices perhaps 275 suits; sizes 6 to 15.

Our boy's wash suits are already too low in price—originality costs money. They're original in material, in sewing, in holding shape and color; and because, if they ever get into trouble we father it. $2 to $6.

To men.

You ask the difference between our neckwear, straw hats, russet shoes, and the other good sorts?

None, except that here you'll find them all together under one roof and at our prices.

This war-year, most of the sea-bathing will be done in lakes; but you need bathing suits just the same. $2.50 to $6.50.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

MANHATTAN COMPANY WINS

The Attorney General Declines to Bring a Suit to Forfeit Its Charter.

A HORNELLSVILLE PETITION

Application Made by a Man Whose Former Employer Had Trouble with a Firm of Railway Advertising Brokers.

ALBANY, June 23.—Attorney General Hancock this afternoon dismissed the petition of F. G. Schutt of Hornellsville, requesting him to commence an action to forfeit the charter of the Manhattan Railway Company of New York. The petitioner based his application upon the ground that the company had exceeded the powers conferred upon it by law by permitting the elevated railroad cars and stations to be used for advertising purposes.

A copy of Schutt's application, which was dated June 10, was served upon the Manhattan Company a few days ago. The petition was supported by the affidavit of Charles H. Hartshorn of Elmira, who deposed that he had visited New York frequently within the last six years, and that he had seen advertisements in the cars and stations of the elevated railroad.

At the hearing to-day before the Attorney General, Milo M. Acker of Hornellsville appeared for the petitioner and Charles A. Gardiner of New York for the Manhattan Company. Mr. Gardiner submitted affidavits showing that prior to June 13, when this application was served, the Manhattan Company had never heard of Schutt. Schutt does not reside in New York, it was shown, nor, so far as could be learned, had he ever been in the city, and apparently he had never even seen the elevated railroads.

The affidavit of Thomas Fisher, who was sent to Hornellsville by the Manhattan Company to investigate Schutt's standing, showed that the applicant formerly conducted a small grocery store, and, after failing in business, was employed by Charles H. Hartshorn, who is the manufacturer of a patent medicine. Schutt now lives five miles from Hornellsville on a leased farm of seven acres.

Mr. Gardiner submitted his own affidavit, showing that prior to the death of George Bliss the Manhattan Company leased to him the right to place advertisements in its cars and stations, and that the contract is still in force between the company and the heirs of Mr. Bliss. Mr. Gardiner also deposed that the Bliss estate had sublet its contract with the Manhattan Company to the firm of Cohn Brothers, Klee & Co., which operates under the name of the Manhattan Railway Advertising Company.

It was further shown by the affidavit of Mark M. Schlesinger, attorney for Cohn Brothers, Klee & Co., that Charles H. Hartshorn, the former employer of Schutt and the person verifying the latter's petition in this case, is engaged in litigation with that firm, growing out of an advertising contract. Three suits are pending, one of which is to be tried in New York next Monday. Mr. Schlesinger deposed also that F. J. Nelson, the notary public before whom Hartshorn's affidavit was made, and who is another resident of Hornellsville, visited his office in New York some time ago, and, after attempting to effect a settlement of the litigation between Hartshorn and the advertising brokers, and failing to do so, said that "nothing now remained for him to do but to apply to the Attorney General to bring an action to dissolve the elevated railroad company."

"That threat has been carried out," said Mr. Gardiner in his argument, "and the Manhattan Company has been dragged into this proceeding and an attack made on its property simply because of a petty squabble between a patent medicine dealer in Hornellsville and a firm of advertising brokers in New York, with neither of whom are we acquainted, and as to the relative merits of whose litigation we know little, and care less.

"The Manhattan Company is one of the largest corporations in this State. Its capital and bonds aggregate $70,000,000; it pays from $600,000 to $700,000 a year for city and State taxes; it carries 600,000 passengers a day. That the dissolution of such a great quasi-public institution should be demanded by an obscure and irresponsible individual at the other end of the State, illustrates the attacks to which corporations are subject, but characterizes the application as too ridiculous for serious consideration.

"Such being the personnel of Schutt and his associates, and such being their motives, the Manhattan Company respectfully submits that this proceeding should be promptly and peremptorily dismissed. There is no law in its support. Every decision in the State is against it. It is also contrary to general custom and practice. All railroads with the same charter authority as the Manhattan advertise in their cars and stations. If we have violated our charter every railroad in New York has done the same; and if the Manhattan Company should be dissolved, then the same fate must befall every railroad corporation in this State."

J. Langdon Ward, counsel for the estate of the late George Bliss, appeared for the lessee of the advertising privileges on the elevated roads. He submitted the suit papers in the litigation between the advertising brokers and Hartshorn, and supported his arguments by affidavits, also quoting authorities on the right of railroad corporations to utilize their advertising facilities.

After hearing all the parties, the Attorney General dismissed Schutt's petition. In announcing his decision he said:

"It would be an abuse of discretion for the Attorney General to apply to the Court for leave to commence suit upon the ground stated in the petition, and an abuse of discretion upon the part of a court to permit the commencement of such an action."

ATTRACTIONS OF NEW YORK.

The Merchants' Association Proposes to Issue a Booklet on This Subject.

The Merchants' Association found, as a result of its work last Summer in bringing merchants to New York, that a large proportion of those merchants had never been in the city before. Many of these people were of the younger generation, whose fathers had gone West and settled in business.

This year the Merchants' Association has decided not only to renew its work in attracting attention to the New York market, but is endeavoring to awaken an interest throughout the country to New York as a show city and as a Summer resort, where pleasure may be combined with business, and to a greater and more enjoyable extent than in any other city in the United States.

"If this work is successful, and we have no doubt of its success," said an officer of the Merchants' Association, yesterday, "the number of merchants who will be attracted to New York this Summer will be greater than ever before in the history of the city. This will mean not only increased sales by New York's merchants in the wholesale lines of trade, but a largely increased amount of money to be spent in every channel.

"The country at large, according to the best reports obtainable, was never in a better condition. This is particularly true of the agricultural districts. The country merchants have paid off their debts, and are in possession of more money than they have been since 1888, and, possibly, than ever before in their lives. Since 1892 their stocks have been running down, and they have only bought in a hand-to-mouth method. Now they must replenish their depleted stocks. New York is the best market in which they can buy; but, as inducements of all kinds are offered by other cities to those merchants to visit those cities, New York has got to offer something to offset what is being done by other trade centres.

"In this work the Merchants' Association by its constant and untiring efforts has obtained reduced rates from many of the railroads in the United States, and intends to disseminate widespread information about the beauties of New York City.

"There is no city in the world where for so small an amount of money so many different places of resort can be visited. Every variety of scenery can be found within easy reach. The ocean is at our doors, the river flowing past us, Long Island Sound near by, the mountains of Jersey, and Southern New York, Western Connecticut, and Westchester County. All these a man can get to for very little money, find a change of air, and a change of scenery.

"Most of those who live in New York fail to realize the conveniences of this city in the Summer season, and the accessibility of its resorts, where, after a hard day's work, one may become delightfully cool and sleep comfortably, or where so great a variety of food so well prepared can be found for so reasonable a sum of money. This does not include the city itself, in which are some of the most beautiful parks of the world, and the most palatial hotels. Its museums and art galleries are only surpassed by a few in Europe.

"The production of this Summer booklet will cost about $10,000, to say nothing of the cost of postage for its distribution by mail. Some idea of the cost of the latter can be gleaned when we say that we intend to circulate at least 150,000 copies to merchants throughout the United States, setting forth what a beautiful Summer resort we have here by the sea.

"This is only a small portion of the work done by the Merchants' Association. The officers serve without pay, and, with the Directors, not only pay annual dues as other members do, but have contributed individually large amounts of money. There are 12,000 merchants within the limits of Greater New York, and it is safe to say that every man of them will be benefited by the work done by the Merchants' Association.

"The association has less than 1,200 active resident members, each one paying $25 a year dues. The officials feel that in this work they ought to have the support of a much larger number of merchants than they have, and they believe that they will have it, but that they cannot obtain it without awakening public spirit, which will make itself felt in doing for New York all that is required to maintain the supremacy of the metrop